Weather
Intermittent showers. The maximum temperature yesterday was 55.4 and the minimum 51.3, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 78.4 and 51.6.

The China Press
大陸報

The Mail Box
MAILS for America-Europe, Str. Korea Maru, May 6.
FOR Europe and way ports, via Str. Nore, May 6.
FROM America and Europe, Str. Empress of Russia, today.
FROM Europe and way ports, Str. Novara, May 1

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RUSSIA ASKS JAPANESE TO ADOPT HANDS OFF POLICY

Let Our Internal Affairs Alone, Say Delegates At Conference

BOTH SIDES FIRM

Chinese General Forms New Bolshevist Society Near Fukien, Report

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Tokio, April 24.—The War Office announces: "In order to protect the Japanese at Nikolaieff and, if necessary, those in Northern Sakhalin a detachment has been despatched, leaving Otaru on April 19, escorted by the warships Mikasa and Mishima, and reaching Alexandrovsky early in the morning on April 22. Troops were landed at Alexandrovsky where, far from encounting resistance, they were met by the Bolsheviks at the wharf carrying a white flag. All the Japanese residents in Northern Sakhalin are safe. The majority have been taken on board the Mikasa."

Tokio, April 23.—The following communique was issued by the War Office this evening:

"Russo-Japanese negotiations commenced at Vladivostok on April 17. From the outset the Japanese delegates held that the Russian Government was responsible for the outbreak of April 4 at Vladivostok. The Russian delegates asked that the question of responsibility should be reserved for later consideration. The Russian delegates put forward the following desiderata on April 18:

(1) That the Japanese force before entering into negotiations with regard to future arrangements shall accept the conditions existing before April 4 as the basis for their future action and confirm its recognition of the validity of the terms previously agreed upon between the two Governments:

DEMAND RELEASE OF ALL RUSSIAN PRISONERS

(2) That the Japanese force will not interfere with Russian internal affairs:

(3) That they shall release all Russian prisoners and restore the occupied camps to the Russian Army:

(4) That they shall return all property which has been seized up to date:

(5) That they shall withdraw the telegraph and railway guards and leave only such a proportion as shall be necessary to enable the Government to resume the required service:

(6) That they shall return the objectives captured to the authorities of the Provisional Government.

The Japanese delegates presented the following demands on April 19:

(1) That all armed Russian troops, irrespective of political affiliation, shall withdraw from following districts:—30 kilometers round the district occupied by the Japanese troops, 30 kilometers east and south of the Ussuri Railway and also from the Russo-Chinese frontiers west of the railway and 30 kilometers from the terminus and the right side of the Sucheng branch inclusive of the colliery line:

COUNTER DEMANDS MADE BY JAPANESE

(2) The maintenance of peace and order within the afore-mentioned districts shall be placed in the charge of the Russian police authorities:

(3) All Russian war and other ships, arms, ammunition, factories and camps within the aforementioned districts shall be temporarily taken over by the Japanese troops:

(4) The resumption of transport and communications within those districts shall be effected as quickly as possible. The Japanese troops will render the necessary assistance:

(5) These conditions shall be carried out as promptly as possible and, if deemed necessary, a joint committee shall be appointed from both sides to see to the proper execution of the terms:

(6) A Committee shall be appointed and a conference held later to discuss further details of the agreement.

GEN. CHEN CHUNG-MEING ESPOUSES BOLSHEVISM

The publication of the development of negotiations has so far

(Continued on Page 4)

Russians Are Bitter Over Allies Methods Of War On Bolsheviki

Even Rabid Anti-Soviets Blame Country's Distress On Blockade—Tsarism, Capitalism And Industrialism Are Ground Under Heel Until There Is Nothing Left—Every Class Proud Of Revolution—Versailles Treaty Is Held In Scorn

The huge reconstruction problems now confronting Russia are dealt with by Mr. Eyre in today's article on the result of Bolshevism in Russia. Mr. Eyre, after a painstaking investigation of conditions in Russia, is convinced that the period of destruction has reached its end and that of construction about to begin. But the problems Lenin, Trotsky and the other Soviet chiefs must solve, he holds, are tremendous and yet, he says, there is no evidence that fear of the future will weaken their iron rule. Mr. Eyre is Paris Correspondent of the New York World, in which newspaper these articles first appeared.

BY LINCOLN EYRE

PARIS, March 8.—One basic conviction emerges out of the turmoil of subjective reactions and objective documentation engendered by a sojourn of ten weeks in Soviet Russia. It is that among the Russian people the period of destruction has reached its end and the period of construction is at hand.

That mighty and merciless steam roller of sosial revolution, through which the Russian proletariat has won its present unquestioned dictatorship, has completed its truly stupendous work of obliteration. Tsarism, capitalism, private ownership of big industrial enterprises and counter revolution within and without have been overthrown and ruthlessly ground under foot. Within the Soviet dominion nothing remains to be destroyed.

Prospective resumption of commercial contact with the outside world heralds the commencement of a creative era. Either the shattered edifice of Russian economic stability will be rebuilt—possibly along lines very different from the original—or Russia will revert to savagery.

Reconstruction To Be Severe Task

The present rulers of that unhappy land admit this. Trotsky himself has used almost these words—that reconstruction will prove an even more severe test than any of the terrible ordeals endured during the two years of agony through which they have fought and toiled. This is clear even to the least realistic and the most idealistic among the Bolsheviki.

Two incontrovertible facts stand out in any impartial survey of the Russian problem. One is that politically the power of the Soviets has never been greater than it is today; the other is that economically the situation confronting the Soviet system, implying as it does, highly centralised despotic control of all production, never has been more critical.

There is no evidence, however, that fear of the future will weaken the iron hands of the dictators. Lenin and Trotsky had plunged boldly into the troubled waters of economic restoration while their newspapers were filling columns with praise of the Red Army and the defeat of Denikin, and before the Kremlin wireless had announced to the world through the Eiffel Tower the prospective lifting of the blockade.

Through every possible channel of publicity they have proclaimed the cult of the universal compulsion of labor. They affirmed that the military front must give way to the economic front. Socialism's fighting men must become Socialism's laborers.

A commission with full authority to organise the labor power required for this new struggle was formed, with Trotsky at its head. Overnight the Third Red Army, fresh from victorious drives in the Ural section, was transformed into the first revolutionary army of labor. This act was admittedly a prelude to the general militarisation of labor, a policy whose sensational character needs no emphasis.

The author of the new policy is Trotsky, who was inspired by Royal R. Kelly, an American engineer and efficiency expert much to the fore in Russian industrial affairs. Trotsky persuaded all the Russian conventions of economic Soviets to adopt the scheme, despite the misgivings with which it was regarded by the orthodox Communists. By this means he aims to overcome one of the fundamental obstacles in the way of revitalising the exhausted industrial system, namely, the lack of labor discipline.

Discipline Harshly Instilled

Trotsky had instilled into the Red Army discipline by the employment of measures as harsh as they were necessary. For the sake of that discipline he went so far as to shoot down with his own pistol, in the front lines, deserters and mutineers. He is quite ready to go to the same length in the enforcement of similar discipline among the industrial workers.

But solving the labor problem does not of itself provide a solution for the economic problem. There remain, among other things, the tremendous questions of food and fuel. Shortage of food and fuel has always been the most formidable difficulty with which the Soviet Government has had to contend. It is indissolubly linked with that other deficiency which is at the root or all of Russia's material evils, namely, deficiency in transport.

There is plenty of food and plenty of fuel in Russia. Russia is not starving in the sense that Germany and Austria starved in the war period. Dwellers in the Russian agricultural districts, indeed, are accumulating double chins and Aldermanic paunches.

But food that is abundant in the south and east cannot be brought to the cities in the industrial regions because an overtaxed and always inadequate railroad system is now on the brink of complete collapse.

How to solve the transportation problems in time to save the cities and the life-giving industries from utter disintegration nobody can say. The Communists point to the Red Army, dilate upon the miracles of its organisation and equipment, and eulogise its even more miraculous triumphs and exclaim proudly:

"We have done the impossible in the hateful domain of militarism. Surely we can do as much in the constructive endeavor which is the very cornerstone of our creed."

Less biased observers, however, hesitate to accept the military achievements of the Bolshevists as remarkable, still less as incredible, although they too feel assured of success in the creative and hence the more difficult undertakings that lie ahead.

The transportation problem will be an appalling one, even though America and Great Britain pour into Russia in the near future a steady

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MORE HURT AS POLICE STOP MEETING AND ARREST GIRLS

Nantao Shops Continue Strike When Martial Law Is Declared

TRAMS RUN AGAIN

Frequent Clashes With Troops Feature Day; Rally Stopped

Frequent clashes between students and military police and troops, prohibition by the Defense Commissioner of the mass meeting scheduled in the afternoon at the Recreation Ground, West Gate, declaration of martial law in the City, and the continuation of the strike of Nantao shopkeepers were were developments yesterday, the eleventh day of the students' strike.

Another meeting has been called by the Students' Union for this afternoon. The time or place has not been publicly revealed.

The strike in Nantao will be continued today.

After the mass meeting was prohibited, a number of students met at the Second Provincial Normal School and decided on this afternoon.

STUDENTS SEND OUT APPEAL TO PROVINCES

The National Students' Union last night circularised the provinces with a telegram, inviting support from the branch unions throughout the country. The telegram read:

"This morning when Shanghai students distributed circulars in Chinese territory they were assaulted by troops and military police and a number students were seriously injured. The public is indignant. Please give us your unanimous support."

A flare-up took place in front of the Nantao Police Station of the Second District yesterday morning when two girl students from the Wu Peng School were taken into custody by military police for distributing handbills. A number of students stormed the station and several were injured when troops and military police charged them with sticks.

The Mass meeting called at the Public Recreation Ground, West Gate, at 1 o'clock was suppressed because martial law had been declared earlier in the day. Political meetings were forbidden. The strike called by the Nantao shops Friday became more general yesterday.

GIRLS ASK FACTORY WORKERS TO STRIKE

Girls in pairs distributed handbills calling for a strike in all factories and stores early in the morning. The two from the Wu Peng School were stopped by the police and told to stop distribution. The girls defended their work. The police retaliated that it was their duty to see no handbills were distributed. They all decided that a visit to the second district police station might settle matters.

Meanwhile a huge crowd of students had gathered round the entrance of the station and demanded the release of the girls. Police armed with canes charged the crowd and in the melee, a dozen students were injured, most of them slightly. The girls were released after being requested not to conduct any more propaganda within the zone under martial law.

A small flurry was recorded at Nantao Police Headquarters when one student was arrested for inciting the tramway workers to strike. Early in the morning, the Tramway Company had sent out their cars. Students interferred and one of them was arrested and taken to the headquarters. A crowd followed and offered to be arrested in a body. The visitors brushed against the military police. A wooden rifle belonging to one of the constables was smashed. The prisoner was almost immediately released.

KIANGNAN DOCK LITTLE AFFECTED BY STRIKE

The strike at the Kiangwan Dock continued. The majority of the workmen however remained at their jobs.

Detachments of troops and military police were stationed at the Public Recreation Ground and its vicinity in the afternoon when the meeting was called. The gate of the ground was closed. A dozen armed military police stood against the gate to face the incoming students. They were told that the meeting was called off by the Acting Defense Commissioner. The demonstrators refused to disperse. Canes were used to send them away. Two were slightly hurt. About 5,000 students, laborers and merchants attempted to attend the meeting

In Spring The Soviet's Fancy Lightly Turns To Thoughts Of Love

He wants her to take him back.
—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*.

"If I were sure he had sowed all his wild oats."
—Morris for George Matthew Adams Service.

HUKWANG BONDS DELAY PLANS FOR CONSORTIUM LOAN

Technical Issue Involved In German Share—Mr. Lamont May China Leave Soon

BY NATHANIEL PEFFER
(*Our Peking Corrcspondent*)

Peking, April 20.—Mr. Lamont and the Chinese government got down to business today. Mr. Lamont had his first conference with the government's representatives named to discuss with him a possible arrangement with the New Consortium. The government's representatives are Li Ssu-hao, Minister of Finance; P'an Fu, Vice-Minister of Finance, and Chow Tse-chi, head of the currency bureau and a former Minister of Finance.

The first meeting was productive of no concrete action. Only preliminaries were taken up. One obstruction remaining over from the Old Consortium has to be cleared away before the New Consortium is discussed. That is the matter of the German share of the Hukwang Railway bonds. This is a technical, financial and legal question which cannot and need not be described in the connection except in its broadest terms.

HUKWANG BOND ISSUE

The Hukwang bonds were issued in 1910 as the loan by the then Four Power Group—Great Britain, France, Germany and the United States—for the building of the Hunnan-Hupeh-Szechuen Railways. The German share was £1,500,000. The Chinese government now refuses to pay the interest on those bonds except where it can be shown that the bonds are not in the hands of Germans, the burden of proof being on the bondholder. The Consortium's contention is that the burden of proof should be on the Chinese government, the presentation of coupons being enough to warrant payment of interest. That question is now under discussion.

As I said, no definite proposals for the New Consortium were submitted by either side and thus far no date has yet been set for the next meeting. This in spite of the fact that Mr. Lamont's time is getting short and that he will probably leave here for Japan by the end of next week. This has not yet been finally determined and in all likelihood if there are developments which will admit of the successful conclusion of a settlement with a little more time he will stay a few more weeks, as he has steamship bookings for June as well as May.

LITTLE LOAN PROGRESS

With the approach of the time for his departure the chance of any real agreement gets correspondingly smaller. Little progress, it can be said, has been made in the last few days. The government has not yet made any statement giving any idea of its official attitude on the basic issues; that is, on the restrictions it will accept if a loan is made or even if it will agree to a loan

(Continued on Page 2)

Painleve To Direct Chinese Exhibition

(*Reuter's Service*)

Peking, April 23.—It is semi-officially stated that M. Painleve will be entrusted by the Chinese Government with the arrangements in connection with the Chinese exhibition.

London, April 21.—The Times learns from Paris that M. Painleve will return to France from China in September.

Legation Secretary Spencer Transferred From Peking To Peru

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, April, 23.—Mr. Willing Spencer, First Secretary of the American Legation in Peking, has been transferred to Peru.

Guatemela President Declared Insane And Is Now Held For Trial

(*Reuter's Service*)

New Orleans, April 20.—Mr. Schaumberger, a former American Secret Service agent, has sent the following telegram from Guatemala: "President Cabrera has been declared insane and is now a prisoner awaiting trial. During the bombardment of the capital by President Cabrera many shells struck the British and American Legations."

AMERICAN LEGION OPPOSES VISIT OF IRISH 'PRESIDENT'

Governor Of Alabama Says De Valera Should Be Deported From United States

(*Reuter's Service*)

Montgohery, Alabama, April 20.—According to the Birmingham Post the American Legion has passed a resolution requesting the Governor of Alabama publicly to proclaim De Valera persona non grata.

The Governor replied that, while it was outside his official province to issue such a proclamation, his personal opinion was that the pilgrimage of De Valera and his Sinn Fein propaganda should long ago have received the attention of the State Department.

"Were I directing official of that Department," the Governor added, "I should unhesitatingly order the deportation of De Valera without delay."

London, April 21.—The Irish Government has announced that political prisoners awaiting trial, will henceforth be granted special ameliorative treatment, including separate furnished cells, freedom of movement within the prison and liberty of conversation with other political prisoners.

Extension Of Work Hours Is Urged To Increase Production

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, April 22.—The Association of British Chambers of Commerce today passed a resolution, urging the Government to appeal to the Employers Federation and the trades unions temporarily to extend working hours to meet the deficiency of production and thereby to render more exports available and to assist to check the depreciation of British currency abroad. A reduction of working-hours would inflict irreparable injury on the trade of the country.

Oil Concessions In Papua Granted To Anglo-Persian Co.

(*Reuter's Service*)

Melbourne, April 21.—It is understood that the Federal Government has completed arrangements for placing their whole oil-boring operations in Papua in charge of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company.

Congress Agrees On Pay Raise For U.S. Army And Navy

(*Reuter's Service*)

Washington, April 21.—A conference between members of the Senate and the House of Representatives has agreed to a bill to increase the pay of the Army and Navy by approximately twenty percent.

TUCHUNS SHOULD GO, SAYS LU; TO RETIRE HIMSELF

Chekiang Governor Favors Abolition Of Military System In Message

The abolition of the Tuchun system in China is advocated in a circular telegram sent out yesterday by General Lu Yung-hsiang, former Defense Commissioner of Shanghai and now Tuchun of Chekiang. General Lu Yung-hsiang urged that the Tuchuns of all provinces be relieved from office and that he be dismissed to set an example to the others. He branded the system as detrimental to the peace of the nation.

The text of his circular telegram reads:

"Following the refusal of China to sign the peace treaty at Versailles, the situation of China is becoming more difficult every day. Complications set in both internally and diplomatically. Unless some simple means is adopted to effect the conclusion of internal tranquility, it is feared that time will render the question more difficult and numerous factors will be involved so that their solution will be further delayed. The peace and union of the nation will then never be effected.

NOT FORMAL PROPOSAL

"I am offering the following suggestion for the approval of the public. Please understand that this is not meant to be a formal proposal, but is a thought which occurred to me as feasible and for which I invite candid opinions. Under the present circumstances, our solo object should be the union of the country. If the union is to take place immediately, we need not be too obstinate as to the method of carrying this out. Indeed, the mode of settlement must be lawful and dignified. Otherwise it will not show sufficiently the justice of the plan and the faithfulness of the move.

"We are very much astonished with the movement for internal peace. Sometimes we hear about negotiations, other times we hear about suspension, while still other periods, we learn of the conclusion of separate peace. Reports of different methods have been current, but none of them seems to have had any results. The reason is that there were intrigues behind them and no result was really expected.

NO GENUINE SINCERITY

"Even if any of these plans did materialise, they will not enjoy the confidence of the public and help to establish permanent peace in China. The peace makers of today all say that they are sincere in their efforts. But I have seen no genuine sincerity anywhere. The intriguers must be eliminated. The masks must be unveiled. Every move must be open and should have all the necessary publicity.

"The Shanghai Conference has been recognised by the contending parties as the official body to conclude internal peace. It is recognised as such both by foreigners and Chinese. It has its proper functions and responsibilities as well as power. My view is that no matter what methods might be used for the negotiations for peace, the conference should be the organ to undertake the work. No outside interference should be tolerated.

"I have heard from various personages that the greatest hindrance of today to the conclusion of internal peace is the Tuchun system. Because the Tuchuns usurp all the military powers of the country, hoard the national wealth, occupy the most glorious posts and play politics. We are not here to discuss whether or not they have formed a general blockade against the peace and

(Continued on Page 2)

BOLSHEVIKI FEAR SEEN IN APPEAL OF GERMANY

Danger Of Revolution Makes A Bigger Army Necessary, Says Note

ASKS ALLIES O. K.

France Will Insist On Real Disarmament To Ensure Peace

CHIEF CREDITOR

As Such Claims First Say On All Treaty Amendments

(*Reuter's Service*)

San Remo, April 23.—The German note, asking for permission to increase the permanent strength of the German Army to 200,000, which has been presented to the Supreme Council, argues that the German Government's forces are insufficient to suppress the trouble provoked by the extremists and to re-establish order.

The note dwells on the danger of a Bolshevist revolution in Germany and contends that lack of a sufficient military force in Germany will prejudice the Allies, because the German Government will be unable to conform to the economic stipulations of the Treaty. It contends that the reduction of the Army will have grave consequences and that there is no fear that an army of 200,000 can be used to repel invasion or to attack a foreign Power.

WANTS BIGGER ARMY DURING PRESENT CRISIS

The German Government urges the postponement of the reduction of the Army to 100,000 until the situation in Germany has been consolidated. The note declares that the cohesion of the army is being gravely impaired by the uncertainty with regard to its future and urges a settlement of the question without delay, otherwise the consequences to Germany and to Europe will be incalculable. The German Government proposes that the army of 200,000 shall consist of twelve infantry and three cavalry divisions with three batteries of heavy artillery for each infantry division and also a total of eight groups of aviators.

London, April 22.—In the House of Commons today Mr. Austen Chamberlain, in reply to a question, stated that he did not know of any weakening of the Allies with regard to reparation from Germany. There was no reason to suppose that Germany would not be able to pay a very considerable contribution under the Treaty.

BRITAIN WON'T DISCUSS USE OF BLACK TROOPS

Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Government refused to be associated in the proposed League of Nations plan for an agreement, prohibiting the use of black troops in Europe. The Government had not made any representations to France in this matter. It was not the duty of the Government or of the House of Commons to judge the action of our ally. Mr. Bonar Law said that he hoped that the Conference at San Remo would settle the question of German war criminals. None of the war criminals in British hands had been released.

San Remo, April 22.—The Supreme Council today heard the military and naval experts on the subject of the administration of the Straits and approved of the insertion of clauses to this end in the Turkish Peace Treaty. The Council afterwards examined the present situation in the Caucasus.

FRANCE WANTS GERMANY TO KEEP TREATY PLEDGES

Paris, April 21.—The main question of interest at the San Remo Conference is that of Germany and German disarmament. What French circles want is that the Treaty signed by all the Powers shall be carried out. Where amendments are necessary, France as the principal injured party is the chief creditor and, as the nation which has the most to fear in the future, claims the right to have the first say. Deliberations, protocols and diplomatic instruments have so far failed to secure the execution of the terms of the Treaty.

The German Army is vastly over strength. Germany is again drilling so-called volunteer police. Germany is retaining and hiding arms and ammunition. She is sending only a small fraction of

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BOLSHEVIKI FEAR SEEN IN APPEAL OF GERMANY

(Continued from Page 1)

the coal required from the Ruhr. Apparently she is not even contemplating paying any part of her financial debts.

The French maintain that the only thing to be done in the circumstances is to keep intact an armed threat—the threat of the French Army. M. Millerand, it is stated, is refusing at San Remo, as he refused in Paris, to surrender the right of France to the final decision as to whether an advance of troops may be necessary in the event of still further obstinacy on the part of Germany.

THREE GERMAN NOTES SENT TO CONFERENCE

Paris, April 21.—The German delegation has sent to the Peace Conference three notes: (1) asking for permission to maintain in the neutral zone a fixed total force instead of a fixed number of units as stipulated in the agreement of August 8 last, and to increase the artillery by two batteries making a total of eleven batteries: (2) requesting permission to increase the permanent strength of the German army from one hundred thousand to two hundred thousand including an aviation group and heavy artillery and (3) announcing that the German States have been instructed to carry out the wishes of the Allies with regard to the disbandment of the civic guards.

Paris, April 21.—The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber has passed a resolution declaring that France is determined to obtain the disarmament of Germany in the interest of general peace. The resolution demands that the Government shall insist on the faithful execution of the Treaty of Versailles.

U.S. AMBASSADOR IS "OBSERVER" AT MEETING

Washington, April 21.—The United States Ambassador at Rome has been instructed to attend the San Remo Conference as the "Government's observer" but not to participate in the deliberations.

San Remo, April 20.—An official communique issued this evening says: The Supreme Council with the Allied admirals and generals today continued the discussion of the Turkish military and American question, M. Venizelos gave evidence.

Rome, April 20.—A semi-official statement denies the "absolutely fantastic rumors" of hitches at the peace conference. The statement declares that the conference is proceeding "in the midst of uninterrupted quietness" and that the object of the rumors is probably to discredit Italian securities abroad.

HUKWANG BONDS DELAY PLANS FOR CONSORTIUM LOAN

(Continued from Page 1)

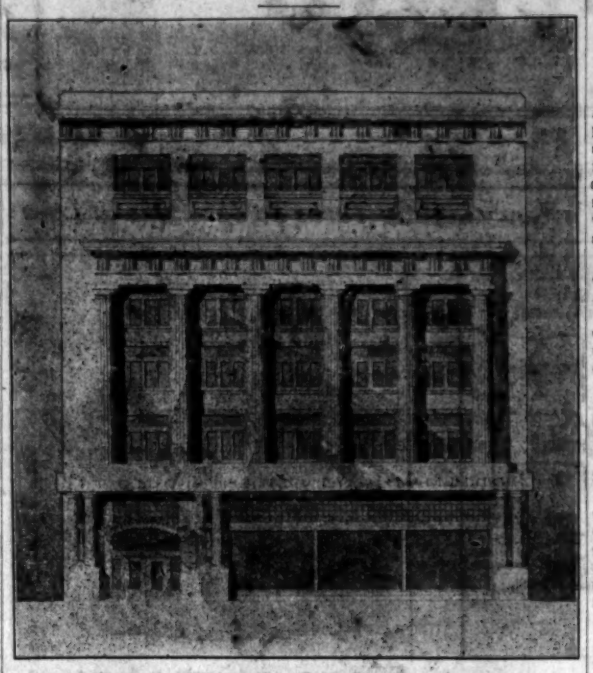
except without restrictions. The feeling here has, if anything, been strengthened that nothing will come of Mr. Lamont's visit. It is a rare optimist who believes that there will be a Consortium loan. It would be an optimist indeed who believed that there could be any more than the laying down of basic principles governing the relationship between China and the New Consortium. And there is not much chance even of that. This does not mean, however, final defeat of the New Consortium. Mr. Lamont did not set as his aim the conclusion of a loan on this trip. If he can lay the basis for future discussion, that will be itself something accomplished. And if he does nothing else, he will have laid down to the Chinese government, beyond possibility of mistaking, the principles that will determine the American banking groups. The Chinese officialdom will know at least the only terms on which it can do business with American finance and the American government. That means much, for the day is foreshadowed when Chinese officialdom will have to do business on that basis or go into involuntary bankruptcy. It is difficult to see how the smash can long be avoided—though in the smash more may go down than the officialdom. Which is the danger that confronts China.

China Insists On Bond Forfeiture

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking April 23.—It is understood that the Consortium negotiations are being held up by the Chinese action with regard to the Hukwang Railway loan of £6,000,000. When China declared war on the Central Empires the German portion of this loan, amounting to nearly one quarter, was declared forfeit and it now transpires that the bonds, which were bearer bonds, have been negotiated in several European capitals. The German holdings are now practically nil. China insists on the forfeiture of the bonds and payment of an indemnity by Germany.

Probst & Hanbury To Erect New Jinkee Road Building



One of the important improvements to be made in Shanghai's business center in the coming months is the new building to be erected for Messrs. Probst, Hanbury and Company on Jinkee Road, west of the building the company now occupies.

The new structure will be six stories in height and of fireproof construction, all walls and floors being of reinforced concrete with windows and doors of steel. The building is to be of Grecian Doric style and will have a frontage on Jinkee Road of 90 feet exactly opposite the entrance of Yuen Ming Yuen Road into Jinkee Road. The area of each floor of the building will be approximately 14,000 square feet.

The ground floor will be occupied by a machinery show room, having a plate glass display window 50 feet in width. In the rear will be situated the compradore offices. On the first floor will be offices for directors and executive staff, insurance offices and book and accounts office.

The firm's piece goods department also is to be located on the first floor of the new building with elaborate quarters facing Jinkee Road.

The second floor will be occupied by the French and Manchester goods departments with the sundries department in the rear, all provided with adequate display rooms.

The third floor will be for the silk department and property department and the balance of the two floors will be used for office suites.

The architect for the building is Mr. G. O. Wootten of Messrs. Probst, Hanbury and Co., Ltd., who expects to complete the structure within ten months after operations have been started.

TUCHUNS SHOULD GO, SAYS LU; TO RETIRE HIMSELF

(Continued from Page 1)

union of the country. But we are compelled to admit that the Tuchun system under a Republican form of Government is not permissable.

NO PLACE IN DEMOCRACY

"China should be a law governed nation. When the general political situation is settled, the question of whether Tuchuns should exist or not must come up. It is an acknowledged principle that the system has no place in a democratic country. As an institution it should not remain long. The system has been condemned by public opinion and considered a stumbling block to the progress of civilisation.

"I therefore believe that it will be better for the Tuchuns to propose voluntarily the abolition of the system. The rise and fall of a nation depends upon individual citizens and not upon its Tuchuns. If the Tuchuns are retired, they can serve their country just as well as if they were in office. Some people might think that unless they hold the Tuchunship, they are unable to exercise their qualifications. On this point, I must disagree with them.

"The United States President, Dr. Woodrow Wilson and the President of the French Republic, M. Deschanel, were all chosen by popular votes. They knew of no military sphere of influence or fighting forces behind them. It is natural that fame should go where fame is deserved.

ON REFORM PROGRAM

"I have studied the situation closely and have noticed the dynamic changes recently. I know that the salvation of our country lies in the sacrifice of individual privileges and interests. The abolition of the Tuchun system forms the most important item of the reform program of the day.

"We all know that all Tuchuns can become wealthy in a short time. I am a Tuchun myself. I have been appointed for seven months and believe that I have not yet dared to work for private interests and hence have not acquired any considerable sum of money. In the program for the abolition of the Tuchun system, please start with me. I am an outspoken man and not accustomed to camouflage my statements with others. I am sure you will not consider this message as an effort to seek notoriety. It is really a spontaneous expression made from the bottom of my heart. I am sure you are no less patriotic than I am and will sympathise with me in my suggestions for the salvation of the country."

BANK INCREASES SPACE ON FLOOR

Rapidly Growing Business Of American Institution Causes Improvement

Rapidly growing business of the American-Oriental Banking Corporation has resulted in the institution doubling its floor space at its headquarters on Nanking Road and making many other improvements. The reconstructed bank was formally opened to the public a few days ago.

The bank was organised and incorporated in August, 1917. By April 20, 1918, a list of 510 accounts was being carried and on the same day of the month two years later the total had mounted to more than 4,000.

In January, 1918, a staff of 10 men was able to handle the bank's business. By April, 1920, the staff had been increased to 70 men.

Counter space has been increased from five to 15 windows.

The bank is making a specialty of personal and commercial accounts with exchange business secondary. It has introduced the monthly return of checks and use of the small check book in Shanghai.

Westinghouse Head Arriving Today

Mr. E. M. Herr, President of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company and its affiliated companies, accompanied by Mrs. Herr is expected to arrive today from Japan in the Empress of Russia. Mr. Herr is on a combined business and pleasure trip and will return to the United States by way of Japan. He will go from here to Peking.

Prince Of Wales Painted, Ducked, At Neptune Jinks

Order Of The Equatorial Bath Bestowed On Heir To Throne—Given Rousing Reception On Arrival In Fiji Islands

(Reuter's Service)

Suva, Fiji, April 21.—The Prince of Wales had a memorable experience when crossing the line, which was celebrated on an unprecedented scale. The ceremonies, which were the result of much research of ancient customs and employment of the rhyming talent among the crew, were so striking that a book of the words will be published.

Neptune, attended by a court of fifty, held an investiture, bestowing on the Prince of Wales the order of the Equatorial Bath by tying a miniature tub round His Royal Highness' neck. Similarly grotesque decorations were conferred on the Admiral and other officers, each being accompanied with appropriate verses. The Prince of Wales recited a verse of his own composition welcoming their Majesties of the Deep. A procession followed, after which the Prince of Wales received the first initiation, being lathered pink, black and white and then ducked three times.

His Royal Highness landed in Fiji today. A fuzzy-headed, khaki-clad guard of honor added to the picturesqueness of the reception.

The presentation of the whale tooth and the brewing of the kava drink from the ancient yagona root in the Prince of Wales' honor was an impressive ceremony and was performed on a unprecedented scale. Three hundred painted and lavishly attired warriors took part. The chieftains' gifts to the Prince made a heap the size of a haystack. The entire population including the High Commissioner, local government officials and feduatory chiefs attended. The Prince was accorded a tremendous ovation.

Father Time Beams Benevolently

The youth in whom the GODS delight is he who, in a world of foolish allurements, CAN TRAVEL WITHOUT BLINKERS—

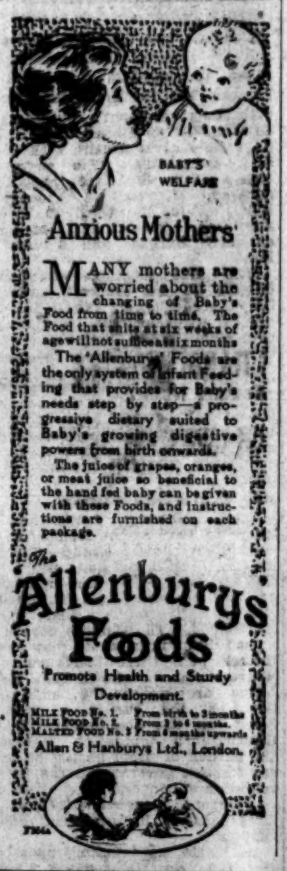
Who is strong enough to look squarely AT unnecessary things, AND DO WITHOUT them—

Who possesses the foresight and the moral stamina TO SAVE MONEY TODAY, against OPPORTUNITY TOMORROW.

The best time to begin systematic saving—is NOW! A DOLLAR will start an account! A little from time to time will cause the account to GROW—and your self-respect and prospects in life will more than keep pace. Come in!

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation
15 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

Over 4,000 Accounts



Anxious Mothers

MANY mothers are worried about the changing of Baby's Food from time to time. The Food that suits at six weeks of age will not suffice at six months

The 'Allenburys' Foods are the only system of infant Feeding that provides for Baby's needs step by step—a progressive dietary suited to Baby's growing digestive powers from birth onwards.

The juice of grapes, oranges, or meat juice so beneficial to the hand fed baby can be given with these Foods, and instructions are furnished on each package.

The Allenburys Foods

Promote Health and Sturdy Development.

MILK FOOD No. 1. From birth to 3 months
MILK FOOD No. 2. From 3 to 6 months.
MALTED FOOD No. 3 From 6 months upwards

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Examine Your Walls

back of the place where a chair or divan has been standing for some time.

Is there a soiled spot where people have rested their heads? And must you repaint it or can it be washed clean?

Remember that a wall painted with

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS Flat-Tone

can be washed like wood-work and you avoid the expense of decorating over again when it becomes soiled.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PRODUCTS
PAINTS, VARNISHES, DYESTUFFS, COLOURS, PIGMENTS, CHEMICALS, WOOD PRESERVATIVES

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4 Yuen Ming Yuen Road

P 45

HALL & HOLTZ, LTD.
14 Nanking Road, Shanghai

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Select Assortment
of
Misses' and Children's
MILLINERY

Ladies' and Children's
Indian Gauze
VESTS and COMBINATIONS

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S
SUN HELMETS

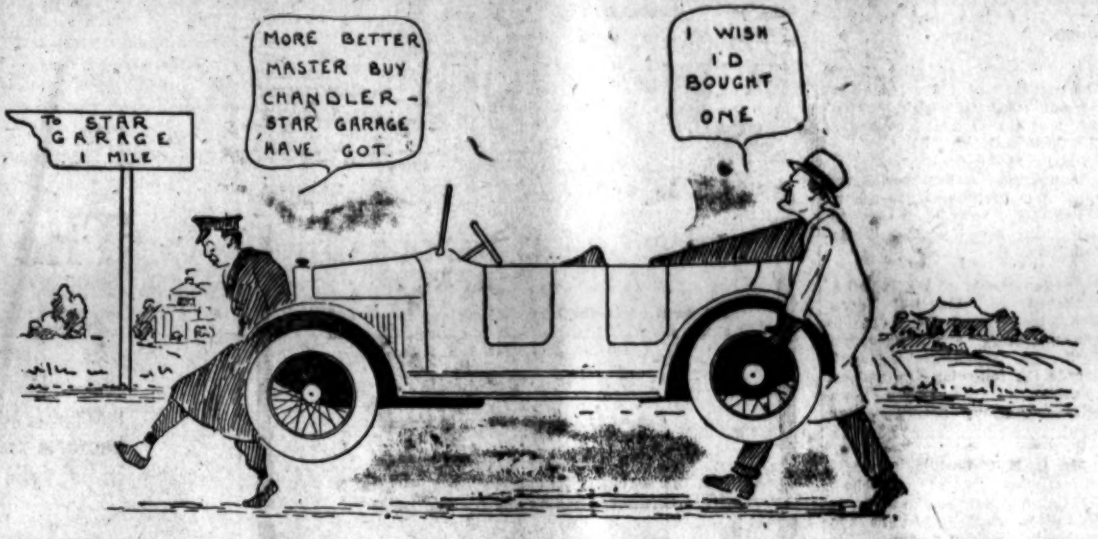
HALL & HOLTZ, LTD.

See How Chandler Checks With High-Priced Cars

OUR statements that the Chandler Six is *famous for its marvellous motor;* that it is the *greatest of all sizes;* that it is *the most fairly priced fine car,* are not a mere figure of speech. They were not arbitrarily adopted by us as advertising "slogans."

These statements have come to us direct *from Chandler owners*—men and women, everywhere, who have chosen these names for the Chandler Six purely because of its *proven* superiority; because of its ability to do *things,* to perform satisfactorily under even the most trying conditions.

And Chandler owners have voiced their approval of the Chandler—not because we have asked them to, nor because of any selfish motive—but, rather, because Chandler leadership—the distinctive Chandler leadership—the distinctive Chandler leadership of its price class—has ever been, and always will be, maintained by the very evident *unity* of its construction and performance.



Important as are the superiorities of its individual features, it is the *Chandler car*—as a whole—that you buy; and it is the car—as the *unit*—that *must* and *does* perform, in its entirety, to give you the complete *dependability of service* for which Chandler cars are famous everywhere.

Just wherein and how, you may ask, does the Chandler Six excel other cars in its price class. In many ways it excels, and in all ways together it excels tremendously

See then, how the Chandler checks with ten of the best known high-priced cars in seven features selected as being characteristic of high-grade design and most efficient service:

CHANDLER Feature No.	1	One Piece Aluminum Motor Base, which ties the frame of the car together at four points, thus providing a stiffer frame as well as a more rigid motor mounting. Also used by Packard, Locomobile (Bronze), Mercer, Winton, Brewster, Fiat, Stutz, Pierce-Arrow.
CHANDLER Feature No.	2	Silent Chain Drive for Motor Shafts. Also used by Winton, Packard, Cadillac, Brewster, Mercer, Fiat.
CHANDLER Feature No.	3	Torque arm or Tube. Also used by Pierce-Arrow, Locomobile, Winton, Cadillac, Packard, Brewster, Stutz.
CHANDLER Feature No.	4	Annular Ball-bearing Transmission. Also used by Winton, Pierce-Arrow, Brewster, Stutz, Locomobile, Cadillac Fiat, Packard, Marmon.
CHANDLER Feature No.	5	Annular Ball-bearing Differential. Also used by Marmon, Pierce-Arrow, Brewster, Fiat, Packard, Locomobile, Stutz.
CHANDLER Feature No.	6	Annular Ball-bearing Rear Wheels. Also used by Packard, Locomobile, Fiat, Marmon, Stutz, Mercer, Pierce-Arrow.
CHANDLER	7	High-Tension Magneto Ignition. Also used by Locomobile, Mercer, Brewster, Winton, Fiat.

THE average list price of these ten high-priced cars is Tls. 6900. The Chandler sells at Tls. 2200.

SILENT CHAINS—Silent chains are used for driving the auxiliary motor shafts of the Chandler Six because of the assured quiet action and smooth operation. Chains offer smoother operation, greater reliability in ultimate wearing value under severe conditions than do gears, because *chains lessen vibration.* The flexibility of the chains absorbs all shocks and jars.

With chains there is none of that grinding noise so common to worn gears. Chains are easily adjustable to take up wear and, when so adjusted, are positively as effective as when new. Gears are not adjustable, and, when worn, can never be brought back to their original condition.

COMBINATION MANIFOLD—The new Chandler combination manifold intake passages are completely heated by the exhaust, thus producing better carburation and more even firing in all cylinders. The new manifold also effects a decided saving in fuel and materially aids in starting the motor during cold weather.

ANNULAR BALL-BEARINGS.—The actual horse-power—the roadability—of any motor car depends entirely on the *net power* transmitted *through the bearings* to the rear wheels.

And the Annular Ball-bearing is the most effective anti-friction bearings, because it is the *only* bearing in which *pure rolling motion, exclusively,* is present. They are always in permanently correct adjustment for long, hard, dependable service.

Ball-bearings have best demonstrated their remarkable superiority through their use in racing cars, in high-class passenger cars, in heavy duty trucks and tractors.

Where high speeds and heavy loads are encountered, where the greatest percentage of power is to be transmitted with the least frictional loss, *there you will find Ball-bearings.*

ALUMINUM MOTOR BASE—The Chandler power plant is mounted on a large and substantial one-piece aluminum base, extending squarely from side to side of the chassis, which ties the frame solidly together at four points, and thus provides a stiffer frame as well as a more rigid motor mounting. This suspension permanently holds each part in its true relation to all other parts, preventing friction and loss of power.

This type of motor base furnishes, too, an ideal foundation for mounting the magneto, water pump, steering gear, generator and fan equipment.

And yet, though perfect in its fulfilment of these several purposes, the Chandler aluminum motor base is very much lighter than the ordinary cast-iron mounting.

MAGNETO IGNITION—Where dependability and efficiency come before price, then magneto ignition is used, because no battery "system" can approach magneto ignition in reliability or simplicity.

And magneto ignition is *dependable.* There are no complications. *You can always start—you can always keep going.*

The complete combustion of gas effected by the magneto spark means more mileage on the same amount of gas, or the same mileage on less gas, because the magneto spark is hotter, fatter, thereby getting the very utmost of power out of every particle of fuel.

TORQUE ARM—The torque arm serves, mainly, to hold the rear axle in perfect alignment and thus prevents its tendency to turn forward and downward as the power is applied, and also prevents vibration or whipping of the propellor shaft.

THEN, see how seven well-known sixes—cars which may be considered as competitive to the Chandler—do NOT check

One car, listing at Tls. 3,300 checks with Chandler in only one feature
One car, listing at Tls. 3,200 checks with Chandler in only three features
One car, listing at Tls. 2,000 checks with Chandler in only two features
One car, listing at Tls. 2,600 checks with Chandler in only one feature
One car, listing at Tls. 2,450 checks with Chandler in only two features
One car, listing at Tls. 2,350 checks with Chandler in only one feature
One car, listing at Tls. 2700 does not check with Chandler in any feature

NOT a single one of the seven makes of medium-priced Sixes referred to offers you High Tension Magneto Ignition. The Chandler offers you Bosch, recognized the world over as the best ignition system. Only one of them offers you the silent chain drive, although another one of them in its *higher-priced* model ($3,450) incorporates this feature.

The average list price of these seven cars is Tls. 2785. The Chandler sells at Tls. 2200

These Statements are Facts—The *Reason* for Chandler Leadership

Max Friedman
SALES MANAGER

The Shanghai Garage Company, Ltd.

Operating THE STAR GARAGE and THE EASTERN GARAGE

Our Main Showroom at The Star Garage -:- -:- -:- 125 Bubbling Well Road

JAPAN IS ASKED FOR ADOPTION OF HANDS OFF POLICY

(Continued from Page 1)

been withheld at the request of the Russian authorities but as the Russian press gives publicity to the Japanese terms whilst negotiations are still in progress, the Japanese Government has decided to publish a statement of the whole situation."

Peking, April 23.—Intelligence has reached Peking that General Chen-chung-mejng has established his headquarters at Changchow, south of Fukien, and has formed a society openly advocating the doctrines of Bolshevism and declaring that the Chinese people will be lacking in their duty to mankind if they do not follow the lead of their Russian brethren. The abolition of the form of marriage and of private property are also advocated by the society.

Osaka, April 21.—The Osaka Mainichi publishes a special article today by one of its correspondents who has just returned from Moscow.

OBSERVES GREAT CHANGE IN RUSSIAN PEOPLE

After considerable difficulty and delay Mr. Katsuji Fuse, the enterprising correspondent of the Osaka Mainichi, succeeded in entering Russia. He traveled from Reval to Moscow in a special Soviet car, arriving in Moscow on April 7 Whilst in Moscow Mr. Fuse observed a great change in the psychology of the people. Working men and women, soldiers and children, he says, were all full of life, courage and pride. The old servile envy of the poorer classes for the richer had disappeared.

The Bourgeois type of people were rarely seen and evidently the intelligentsia had abandoned their counter-revolutionary hopes. Mr. Fuse stated that Russia's internal condition, in its regenerated form, is improving. Civil war is at an end and the typhus epidemic is subsiding although hunger and economic disorder are still reigning.

Vozensensko, chief of the Eastern Department of the Commissariat of Foreign Affairs, told Mr. Fuse that he had arrived at an unlucky moment. Japanese troops were bombarding Habarovsk and Nikolsevsk.

Mr. Fuse was accommodated in sumptuously furnished quarters where the Afghan Envoy had been a guest during his recent visit to Moscow.

URGES JAPANESE PEACE WITH SOVIET RUSSIA

Mr. Fuse's arrival in Moscow coincided with the holding of two important congresses, namely the Northern Congress of the Bolshevik Party and the Trade Union Congress. The former has a membership of 600,000 Communists and in Mr. Fuse's words, forms the soul of the Soviet power. "The latter which unites 3,000,000 workers, is "the citadel of the Soviet Government."

Lenin, Mr. Fuse states, is reported to have said that the economic breakdown in Russia was due to the lack of transportation. In order to solve this difficulty, Lenin added, extreme measures must be taken such as the militarisation of labor and compulsory labor service. The reorganisation of industry was possible only by making use of capitalistic technique and culture and therefore specialists would have to be widely employed. Mr. Fuse states that Lenin's authority is undisputed in Russia.

In conclusion Mr. Fuse urges Japan immediately to open peaceful commercial relations with Soviet Russia. The Soviet, Mr. Fuse points out, is already working out a scheme for a Russo-Japanese economic agreement according Japan trade preference.

Peking, April 23.—It is understood that General Horvath's appointment as advisor to the Ministry of Communications has been definitely settled and will be officially announced in a few days.

New Head Of Hungarian Government

Admiral Horthy who was recently elected Regent of Hungary was born in 1868. Following his graduation from college he entered the Austrian Navy and later became an expert on torpedoes. During the war he was commander-in-chief of the Austro-Hungarian naval forces. He founded the national army during the armistice period, and marched into Budapest when the Rumanians evacuated that city. The election of Horthy is looked upon in diplomatic circles as the first step in the return of the Hapsburgs to power.

News Brevities

Mr. S. M. Dong, secretary of the Boys' Division Y.M.C.A., Shanghai, will speak briefly at the regular missionary prayer meeting on Monday at 5:15 at Union Church, concerning the work among boys in Shanghai.

* * *

Mr. E. J. Muller, whose car collided with a ricsha at Nanking and Szechuen Roads on Friday, was not in the machine at the time of the accident. The car was being driven by Mr. Muller's Chinese chauffeur.

* * *

The publishers have announced that Rosenstock's 1920 Directory & Gazetteer of China is now off the press and ready for distribution. Subscribers in immediate need of the volume have been asked to send to the office at 22 Nanking road for their copies as deliveries in the ordinary way may take from two to three weeks.

* * *

A meeting of the Social Department of the American woman's Club will be held Tuesday morning at 10:30 o'clock at the Carlton Cafe.

* * *

Announcement has been issued that the Lighthorse Gymkhana which was to have taken place today has been postponed indefinitely.

* * *

Coming events of the Y.M.C.A. published in "Shanghai Young Men" include an Excursion to Liberty Dairy Farm Saturday, April 24, Volunteers' Church Parade the following day and an excursion to the Chun Hwa paining company Saturday, May 1.

* * *

Mr. L. E. McLachlin, formerly general secretary of the Foochow Y.M.C.A. and now on the National Committee staff, is to be the principal speaker before the Sunday Service League this afternoon. His subject will be "Successful Leadership." The meeting will begin at 5 o'clock at the Martyrs' Memorial Hall in Szechuen Road. Special music will include a vocal solo by Mrs. McLachlin and a male quartette the members of which are Mr. H. H. Cameron, Mr. C. D. Glaugue, Dr. W. W. Peter and Mr. G. A. Fitch.

* * *

The Navy Y.M.C.A. is entertaining men of the gunboats, U.S.S. Wilmington, Elcano, Quiros, Villalobos, Samar, Monocacy and General Alava, now in port. A double performance of moving pictures and piano selections between reels was given Friday and Saturday nights, Following each performance refreshments were served consisting of ice cream, cake, coffee and doughnuts. There was a good attendance.

* * *

The Foreign Women's Home has announced a sale of Irish linen and white goods at the Church House on Friday, May 14.

* * *

The April 23 Bulletin of the American Song Service says:

The following recent arrivals in the families of Shanghai Americans should be added to our previous lists. The initials in parenthesis are those of the father.

Jan.	10	Evelyn Kulp (D. H., II)
„	16	Jean Elizabeth Hiltner (W.G.)
Feb.	3	Mary Ellen Kelhofer (E.)
„	7	Harold Robert Hulse (A.)
„	8	Philip Emerson Petitt (C.W.)
„	10	Master Carney (J.W.)
„	15	Jesse Van Wickel, 3rd (J.F.)
„	17	Alfaretta Isabel Wilner (R.F.)
„	24	Sidney Kendall Gold (J.K.)
Mar.	27	Alice Emily Newbery (T.R.)
„	27	Master Linn (C.E.)

YOUR OWN LANDLORD AND NO RENT

Let us give you the benefit of our experience, and assist you in the purchase of your own land and the building of your own house.

EASY TERMS

Call on us and hear our proposition

China Realty Co., Ltd.
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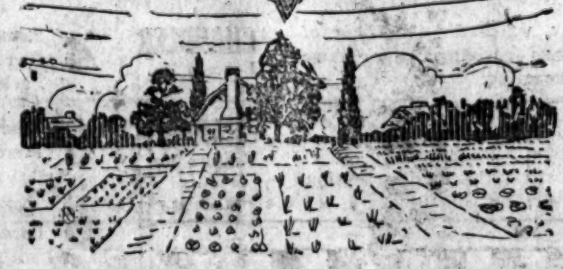

The Milkmaid Method

THE whole process of milking, collecting, evaporating, canning and sterilising is accomplished in a few hours, is organised under inspection from start to finish, and leaves little time for the harmful bacteria contained in fresh milk to multiply, taint and impair the original condition.

IN the home replace the water formerly evaporated, and a creamy milk is thus obtained at nearly half the cost of local milk, with other advantages equally obvious.

"EVAPORATED"

NEW MEASURE:—1 can of Milkmaid "Evaporated" makes 1 Quart of Creamy Milk

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A Refreshing, Healthful Beverage
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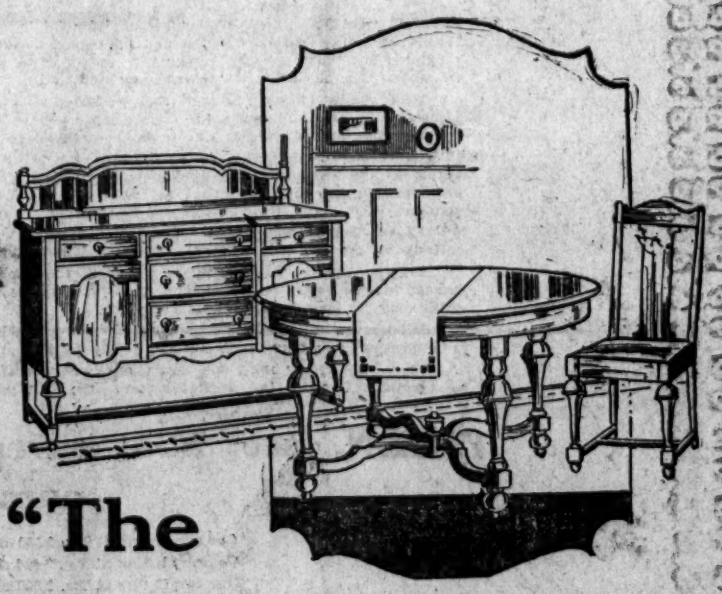

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Come in and tell us your ideas, and we will work out a scheme for you. We specialize in

Artistic Furniture at Moderate Prices

New Designs and Estimates submitted free of charge

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FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS, UPHOLSTERERS & DECORATORS

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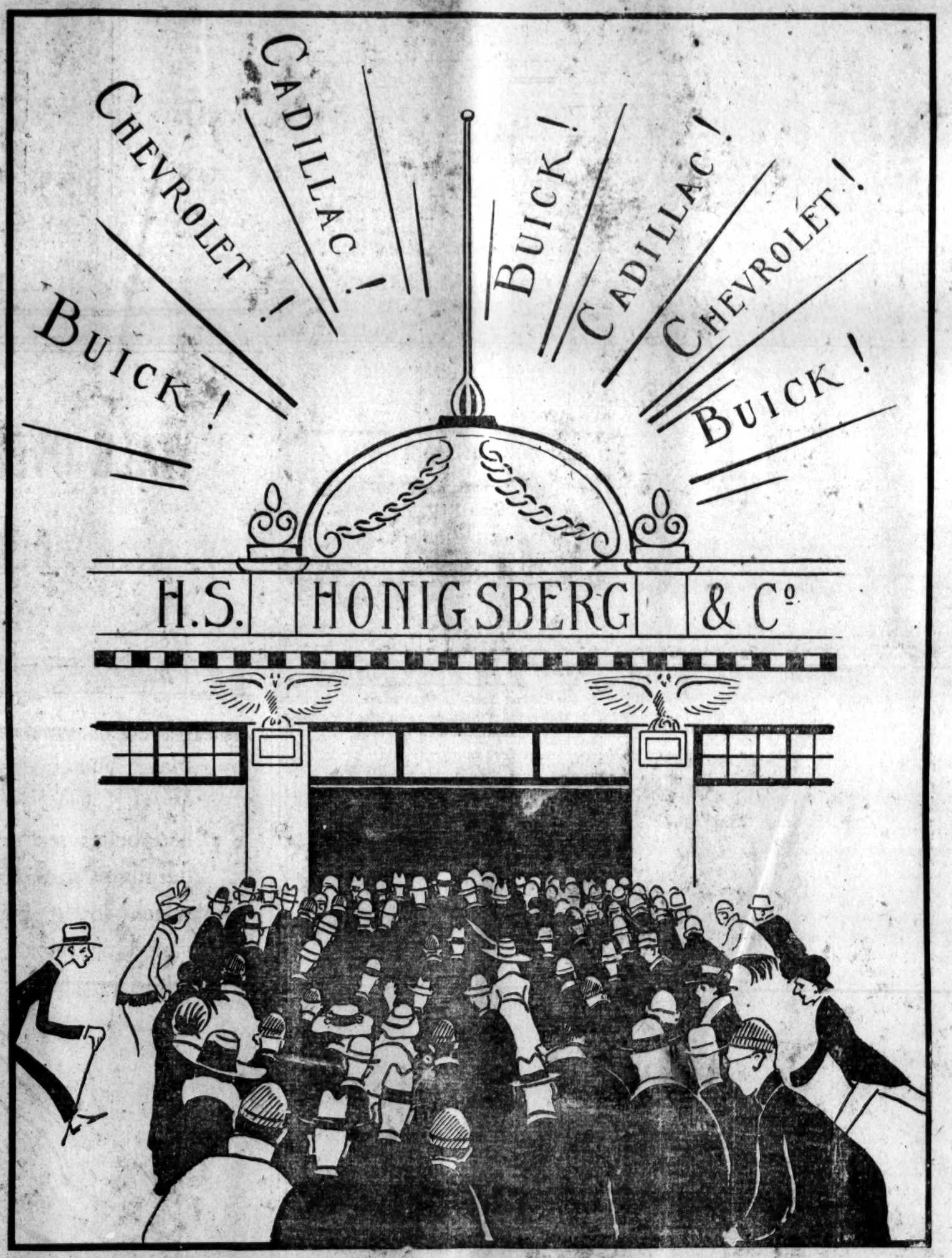

The Largest Distributors of Automobiles in China

STOCK EXCHANGE IN OSAKA STILL REMAINS CLOSED

Governors Trying To Secure Financial Aid From Bank Of Japan

ECONOMIC DISTURBANCE

Political Candidates Withdraw From Contest As Their Shares Decline

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Osaka, April 23.—The Osaka Stock Exchange still remains closed and the governors are endeavoring to secure large financial assistance from the Bank of Japan.

The demoralisation of cotton yarns is causing widespread uneasiness in the textile industries throughout Japan. Many weaving centers report temporary shutting down of the factories. Not only cotton but silks are greatly affected, for instance the famous brocade manufacturers of Kyoto will temporarily suspend work from May 1.

The present economic disturbance is proving a serious blow to the government party though it is most unlikely that the opposition will emerge victorious in the coming election. Many candidates, both on the government and opposition side, have withdrawn from the contest because the diminished value of stocks has deprived them of campaign funds which are estimated to amount to 50,000 yen on the average for each candidate.

Even the retail prices of daily necessaries such as rice, vegetables and fish are becoming markedly cheaper and the masses and laboring classes welcome this portent with the greatest joy, strongly opposing anything in the nature of government assistance. This tendency is clearly represented in today's leading articles in the Osaka newspapers. The Mainichi says that the bankruptcy of the speculators, the dissolution of bogus companies and the downfall of the Narikin (war profiteers) with the demoralisation of the markets do not call for pessimism because eventually Japanese industry will emerge much more healthy than before. The paper strongly opposes any temporary patching up of the markets but suggests a moratorium if the worst comes to the worst.

Two Italian Planes Expected To Land Here On Tuesday

Masiero And Ferrarin Leave Canton For Shanghai Today

Two machines piloted by Lieut. Masiero and Lieut. Ferrarin engaged in the Rome-Tokio flight are expected to arrive in Shanghai Tuesday afternoon. They will land at the Kiangwan Race Course. The machines will leave Canton for Foochow this morning according to a private telegram received here last night and will remain in the Fukien city for a day. They will resume their flight Tuesday morning and should land at Kiangwan in the afternoon.

Lieut. Commander T. S. Chu and Major P. C. Pao, the official representatives of the Central Government, are expected to arrive here tonight from Peking. After their arrival the finishing touches will be placed on the work for the reception.

The banquet to be given by the local organisations under the auspices of the Aero Club of Shanghai will take place at the Astor House Thursday night at 8 o'clock. Three hundred guests are expected. Three motors of the machines and other accessories will be exhibited. The airmen themselves will speak on their experience.

A flying exhibition will be staged in Kiangwan by the airmen. The exact date of the performance will be announced after consulting the International Recreation Club, in whose hands the matter will be left.

Italian Aviators Off For Foochow

(*Reuter's Service*)

Canton, April 24.—Lieutenants Masiero and Ferrarin have decided to start for Foochow tomorrow morning, weather permitting.

FLYER IN CHAUBAR

(*Reuter's Service*)

Bunder Abbas, April 21.—Captain Ranza has arrived at Chaubar.

QUEST SOCIETY MEETING

The thorny question "Is Dogmatic Religion Necessary for the Preservation of Society?" is to engage the attention of The Quest Society tomorrow afternoon, Mr. W. J. Davey opening the debate. The meeting takes place at 5:30 p.m. in the Royal Asiatic Society's Hall, Museum Road. Dr. Herbert Chatley in the chair, and is free to the public, all interested being invited to take part in the discussion.

Ready For A Wheel Chair Ride At Palm Beach

Mrs. Archibald McNeil, wife of former Senator McNeil, of Connecticut, and William Jennings Bryan, snapped at Palm Beach ready for a wheel chair ride. Mr. and Mrs. Bryan were guests at a luncheon given by Mr. and Mrs. McNeil.

St. John's University News Items

Owing to an unexpected delay, the March issue of the St. John's Echo has made a late appearance. The number contains articles which are worth reading. A full account of the students' movement in China is given by Mr. T. I. Zung. A report on physical training at the University is given by Mr. Wm. Z. L. Sung, the Physical Director. The President's editorial, an article on "Athletic Organisation in China," the financial report of the University Athletic Association, together with the usual college and alumni news, make the number altogether interesting.

* * *

The May issue of the St. John's Echo will be the annual Alumni number for the year. As has been customary, the articles there in are written by the alumni of the University. The Editor-in-chief will be glad to receive any article from a "Johannean."

* * *

Mr. C. F. Wu of the Department of Biology is going up to Soochow twice a week, lecturing to the biology students at Soochow University for Prof. N. Gist Gee who has left Soochow for America, on account of the serious illness of Mrs. Gee.

* * *

At the official inauguration of the Chinese Boy Scouts Association held at the Chinese City Recreation Grounds on Saturday, April 17, Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, president of the University, was elected one of the vice-presidents of the Association. Dr. Y.Y. Tsu, Professor of Sociology, was elected chairman of the Scout Council, and Prof. J. R. Norton, one of the members of the council. Mr. Z. L. Sung, Physical Director and Scoutmaster, was elected the District Scoutmaster for the Western Section.

* * *

Prof. J. A. Ely, and Mr. W. W. Lau of the Department of Mathematics were surveying the University campus on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday for a new map of St. John's.

* * *

In view of the fact, that a large portion of the student body of the University manifested earlier in the year a desire for the creation of a governing body of the students for the purpose of further student self-government, a special committee of the Faculty was appointed to consult with the students and draw up a plan for the creation of a student council. The chief duty of the proposed council will be to represent the general and collective will of the college, to serve as liaison between the President and the Faculty on the one hand, and the student body on the other, and to assist the President and the Faculty whenever possible in executing plans, projects and measures for the good of the University as a whole.

Corns Peel Off Painlessly

There Is Only One Genuine Corn-Peeler—"Gets-It."

There's only one happy way to get rid of any corn or callus, and that is to be able to peel it off easily, painlessly. "Gets-It" is the only corn remedy in the world that does it

"2 drops of 'Gets-It'—Corn is doomed"

that way—effectively, thoroughly. Why get down on the floor, tie yourself up into a knot, and have to labor with troublesome plasters, greasy ointments that rub off, sticky tape, and knives and scissors, when you can peel off your corn or callus in one complete piece, peacefully and surely, with magic, simple, easy "Gets-It?" It takes 2 or 3 seconds to apply "Gets-It"; you use 2 or 3 drops, and that is all. "Gets-It" does the rest! Get rid of that corn-pain at once, so that you can work and play without corn torture. Be sure to use "Gets-It." It never fails.

"Gets-It," the guaranteed, money-back corn-remover, the only sure way, costs but a trifle at all chemists and stores. M'f'd by E. Lawrence & Co., Chicago, U. S. A.

"GETS-IT"
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SOCIAL CENTER MEETING NEEDS OF YANGTSZEPOO

Results Shown In Increased Enrollment Of Mill Men At Night School

The remarkable growth of the Yangtszepoo Social Center is a very good indication that it is meeting a real need in the community. The increase has been specially marked in the enrollment of the night school for the mill workers and in the use that the Chinese are making of the Industrial Hospital.

The enrollment in the night school has increased from about 40 to 388 in about two years. The Municipal Electricity Department has added its hearty support with 50 men. Owing to lack of room, some have been put on the waiting list for next term. The Ewo, and the Yangtszepoo cotton mills' attendance has now reached 170. The China Import and Export Lumber Company and the Midland Packing Company support special features in the training of their employes.

The men and boys come after the day's work, or before they go on shift. An afternoon make-up class is provided for them when they are on night shift. Hitherto, only English has been taught. It has been found necessary to add some work in arithmetic.

Since the Chinese New Year, it has been necessary to add more beds for the men's ward. The Hospital is full nearly all the time, in spite of the fact that it has not yet become well-known among the workmen. It is becoming very evident that the industrial interests of the Yangtszepoo District need a large well-equipped hospital of at least 200 beds, near at hand. The dividends reported by these various industries indicate that they are able to provided financial support for such a legitimate claim. Several admit the claim and are heartily supporting the Hospital in its present beginning stage. It will need considerable enlargement if it is to meet the needs of this industrial community.

Shanghai College Notes

Last week the Board of Managers of the College had their Annual meeting. Thirteen members were present including Dr. Grvesbeck from Kwangtung province. Four Chinese members were present including three alumni of the College.

Steps were taken by the Board to secure eight additions to the teaching staff and to appoint a principal for the Academy.

Authorisation was given for the purchase of an electric light plant and the order has already been placed. Efforts have been made for many years to secure electric current from the Municipal plant, but being outside the settlement limits these efforts have been unsuccessful.

Authorisation was given to confer the degree of Bachelor of Science and courses are being prepared preparing for the study of medicine and engineering also for teaching and scientific industrial work.

Hereafter the degree of Master of Arts in Theology will be given to students meeting the requirements.

The Board of Managers voted to begin co-education in college work in September, 1921, or as soon thereafter as suitable facilities can be secured for the reception of women.

The plans to be matured will probably include:

(a) Sections of the dormitory where the young women can practice the art of home-making.

(b) Kindgarten and primary education work for women should be instituted as a part of our education department.

(c) Before operation begins a Dean of Women should be selected and suitable rules governing the relations between the men and women students should be adopted.

(d) Necessary separate courses for women should be planned for in such subjects as domestic science, music, art and kindergarten training.

Speedonia Officers Reported Missing

Leave Burning British Bark In Small Boats—Not Heard From Since

(*Reuter's Service*)

Lourenco Marques, April 20.—The captain, second and third officers, wireless operator, one A.B., and 23 Chinese of the British bark Speedonia, Dutch East Indies for Capetown, with a cargo of 1,000,000 gallons of petrol, which caught fire and was badly damaged but succeeded in making this port yesterday, are still missing.

They left the barque yesterday in three boats, their position when last seen being lat. 29 S. long. 49 E. Four of the crew were injured. The first officer, a boy and 26 Chinese are still on board. The surveyors recommend discharging her cargo here.

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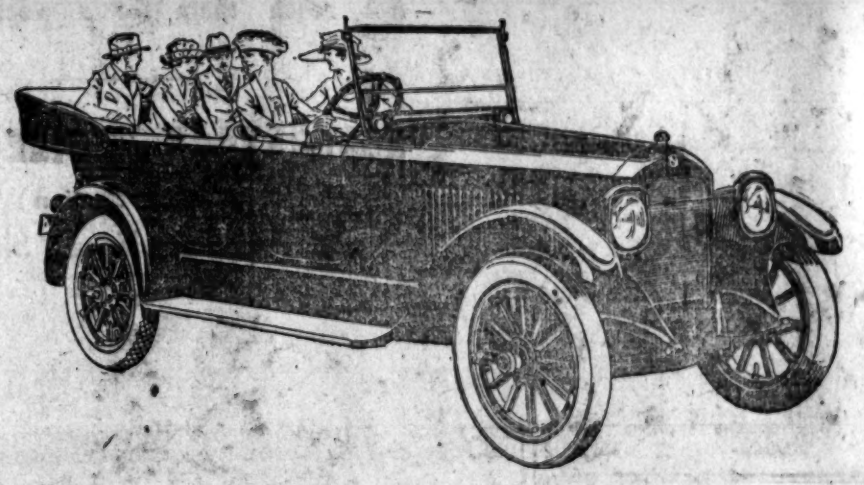

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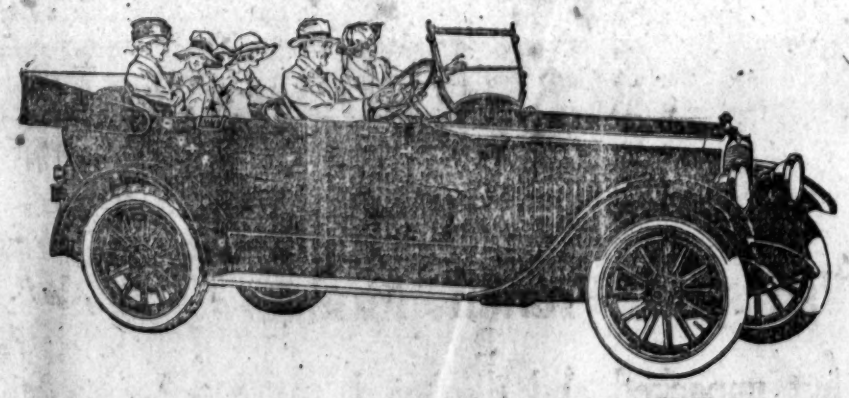

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STUDEBAKERS

MAGAZINE MEN HAVE THRILLING TIMES ON TRIP

Herbert Roth And G. F. Worts Are Back In Shanghai On Way Home

Mr. Herbert Roth, cartoonist of the New York World, and Mr. G. F. Worts of Colliers Weekly who have been making a tour of the Orient for the past several months having passed through Shanghai about three months ago, returned yesterday on their way back to America. They leave for San Francisco on the Pacific Mail Steamship's Company liner Colombia this morning. In the search for material for Colliers to be written by Mr. Worts and illustrated by his companion their way, pursued off the beaten path, led into many strange places.

Adventures with reptiles in the jungles of the Malay peninsula, an attack by a gang of murderous Malays at Singapore, an escape from peril in a famous Buddhist temple which they had incautiously entered at midnight, and the plight of being stripped of their money and other possessions by robbers at Saigon were among the things that kept their interest keyed up while they were traveling.

CROSS PENINSULA

The writer and illustrator went from Shanghai to Manila and from there to Hongkong, Swatow, Bangkok, into Siam and then across the Malay peninsula to Penang.

It was at Rangoon whither they went from Penang that the adventure in the temple occurred. The Schwe Dragon temple and pagoda besides being an architectural marvel with the umbrella pagoda roof of yellow gold encrusted with precious stones, also probably is the most famous and one of the oldest Buddhist temples in Burmah. It was through the eerie darkness broken only by the flickering of oil dips before shadowy shrines that the two Americans felt their way over sleeping prostrate forms of lepers and beggars into the temple.

They had seen a large portion of it without encountering difficulty when they turned their steps to the high central portion from which the pagoda rises. They learned afterwards that even the elect may not enter this area and it was here that in a twinkling they were surrounded by an angry threatening throng from which they contrived to escape with the aid of two police who appeared. A few weeks before an Englishman, who had come scathless through the war, had ventured into the same place in much the same way and angered devotees attacked him and cut off his nose.

ATTACKED BY ROBBERS

After a visit to Mandalay the travelers went on to Singapore and it was here, on the sea wall, that their encounter with the Malay robber occurred. As a result of this the artist bears a long jagged scare just under his chin. The Malay knife wielder who inflicted it had tried to cut his throat.

The Americans were strolling through the parkway near the sea wall when they were set on by a band of Malays. The attackers drew knives and one attempted to cut the throat of the artist. The American fought off the robber and escaped with a wound under the right side of his chin.

At Saigon the men had another thrilling adventure that was most inconvenient. Thieves entered their cabin on the steamship on which they were traveling and stole all of their cash. They were fortunate enough to get in touch with friends who were able to advance them enough money to continue their journey to Shanghai.

South American Envoy's Wife May Appear In Movies

Senora Dona Ana de Diaz

Senora Dona Ana de Diaz, wife of Charge d'Affaires of the Honduran Legation in Washington, who, it is said, will shortly appear in a moving picture. Senora de Diaz, it is said, will have a prominent part in a new production entitled "Determination," which will shortly be produced.

Cunard Head Sees New Hope In America

New York, March 9.—Sir Alfred Booth, Chairman of the Cunard Line, sailed for England today on the giant Cunarder, Imperator, after spending two weeks here. He said that if the return of the railways to private operation and the Supreme Court decision in regard to the United States Steel Corporation reflected public opinion in this country, America had given to the world a lead that would prove to be a turning point in history. He referred to the struggle going on everywhere between the wage-capital system on which Western civilisation had been built and communism, and said:

"If we believe that in the world as we know it the only alternative to the wage-capital system is a road which leads straight to starvation and slavery we can be thankful that America has given her answer in such unmistakable terms. I am quite sure that England and France will give the same answer. The three countries by their united action have already saved Europe and the world from one form of tyranny. We shall now by our example again save Europe and the world from forces which, whether well meaning or not, would carry us back to chaos and barbarism."

Sir Alfred said the Aquitania, now being converted into an oil burner, would be back in the New York-Southampton service in July.

EMPRESS IN TODAY

The Canadian Ocean Services steamer Empress of Russia, which was expected to arrive early today, has been slightly delayed and will not reach Woosung until 4 o'clock this afternoon, according to an announcement made last night. The tender Alexandra, with outward bound passengers, will leave the Municipal Jetty at 10 a.m. Monday.

COLOMBIA SAILS FOR AMERICA EARLY TODAY

The liner Colombia of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will sail for Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco this morning at 7 o'clock from the China Merchants' Lower Wharf with a full list of passengers and 800 tons of cargo. The Colombia arrived from Hongkong yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. F. A. Branagan, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Milne, Mr. F. Hohnke, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Thomas and Mr. Robert Norton were among the passengers for Shanghai. Through passengers include Mrs. J. J. German, Mr. E. J. Mazurkiewicz, Manila Y.M.C.A. secretary, and wife; Mr. W. W. Walker of the Manila Trading and Supply Company, and Mrs. Walker, Mr. Dan D. Yoder of Erlanger and Galinger of Manila, and Mrs. Yoder; Mr. G. F. Worts of Colliers Magazine and Mr. Herb Roth, New York World cartoonist.

Among the passengers for San Francisco boarding the liner here are Mr. C. P. Dawson, Chief Tide Surveyor of the Chinese Maritime Customs, and Mrs. Dawson; Mr. F. F. Fairman, manager of the Western Electric Company, Mrs. Fairman and two children; Mr. W. A. White of Probst, Hanbury and Company, and Mrs. White; Miss Katherine E. Leach of Harvie, Cooke and Company; Mrs. J. W. Baldwin, wife of the manager of the Walkover Shoe Store; Mrs. J. B. Powell and two children, Mr. Paul Jernigan, of the Standard Oil Company at Nanking, and Mrs. Jernigan; Mr. J. H. Osborne, secretary of the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Company and wife; Mrs. G. A. O'Brien and son; Mr. Adolph Spitzel, of the Shanghai Life Insurance Company; Mr. Alston Gerry, of Andersen, Meyer and Company, and Mrs. H. H. Arnold.

Mr. H. T. S. Green, of the International Banking Corporation and Mr. A. Kavanagh of the National City Bank of New York, Mr. R. L. Stevens of the Wagner Electric Manufacturing Company, and Mrs. Stevens will be passengers to Yokohama.

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BOND No. 981 was issued on the 20th July, 1914, and since that date has drawn:

On January	15th, 1915.....	$ 12.00
„ September	15th, 1915.....	$ 150.00
„ October	15th, 1915.....	$1,525.00
„ November	15th, 1916.....	$2,000.00
	Total..	$3,687.00

The Bond was then cancelled as more than its full value ($2.000) had been redeemed and the holder received further the 2 years Surrender Value to his credit.

BOND No. 1165 was issued on September 1916 and since that date has drawn,

On January	15th, 1917.....	$ 12.00
„ October	15th, 1917.....	$ 12.00
„ December	15th, 1917.....	$1,000.00
„ December,	15th, 1918.....	$ 12.00
„ April	15th, 1919.....	$2,000.00
	Total..	$3,036.00

The Bond was then cancelled as more than its full value ($2.000) had been redeemed and the holder received further the 2 years Surrender Value to the credit.

BOND No. 1820 was issued in June 1916 and since that date has drawn,

On June	15th, 1917.....	$ 12.00
„ September	15th, 1918.....	$1,000.00
„ March	15th, 1919.....	$ 12.00
„ June	15th, 1919.....	$2,000.00
	Total..	$3,024.00

The Bond was then cancelled as more than its full value ($2.000) had been redeemed and the holder received further the 3 years Surrender Value to the credit.

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'WATCH OUT, MEN!' WARNINGLY SAYS JESSIE STEPHENS

London Labor Candidate-Elect For Commons Adds 'Sex War Is On'

ONCE DOMESTIC SERVANT

'Slums Must Go,' Is Watchword In Her Campaign For Welfare

London, Feb. 17.—"There is a sex war on, and women must look after their own interests nowadays."

That is part of the creed Miss Jessie Stephens, a former domestic servant and now Labor Councillor and Poor Law Guardian for the London district of Bermondsey, expounded to The World correspondent in her office at the headquarters of the Bermondsey Labor Party. Miss Stephens is to be one of several women candidates of the Labor Party at the next general election for Parliament, and she expects to win the seat assigned her to contest. She is a fearless and very capable speaker.

"There is certain to be a general election by May at the latest," she said, "and Labor has gained such strength since the last one that I am confident we shall win at least 200 seats in the next House of Commons."

When Miss Stephens was asked by The World correspondent what special privileges for women she will fight for if, and when, she can write M. P. after her name, she answered:

"The special legislation which women need would make a long list. But there are two or three things which are uppermost in my mind right now. First comes mothers' pensions. I want to see a national law to that end, similar to the best State Mothers' Pension Acts you have in your country. Then there is the question of maternity grants. At present the law only allows thirty shillings (normally $7.50) to poor mothers. That amount doesn't even pay the doctor's bill. It must be increased."

Miss Stephens has been very active in London in helping organise the servant girls' union and is now Honorary Organising Secretary of that association. She therefore soon came to that subject in discussing her expected Parliamentary activity.

THE SERVANT PROBLEM

"I want to see Parliament establish a national training scheme for domestic servants," she declared. "My idea is that a number of training centers should be opened throught the country. Certificates of proficiency would be granted girls completing the course, with special diplomas for those who did extra work in cooking or some other branch of housekeeping. Such institutions would go far toward solving the present difficulty of getting domestic servants, particularly good ones, and they would make domestic service a much more attractive profession than it is today.

"I am now trying to get the Domestic Workers' Section of the National Federation of Women Workers to establish such a training center with a hostel in London to be a sample of what the Government ought to provide. This proposal will probably be accepted in a few months. Then we will be able to give a domestic service course to a certain number of girls and send them out to good positions after they have been graduated with a certificate and have had a week's experience in running the hostel."

Miss Stephens has just put over a long-worked-for pet idea of her's on the Bermondsey Council. Bermondsey, while not exactly a slum, is one of the poor districts of London, and she has been much concerned with the plight of the women during the period of their confinement, just before and after childbirth, with no one but themselves to look after the house. She therefore persuaded the Council to appoint two women, with the title of "home helpers," at a salary of $750 a year each.

"These women," Miss Stephens explained, "will go into the homes of confined women and do the housework for them, so that they may remain in bed, as they should do for their own health and that of the child. Ordinarily, with the husband grumbling over his discomfort in a house with no one able to look after it, the tendency is for the woman to work right up to the birth of her child and to get up afterward much sooner than she should. Home helpers' will remedy this evil. Of course two are not enough for Bermondsey. We ought to have at least a dozen, but we only have money enough for two at present. But Parliament might be able to help in some way."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Foreign affairs is something else in which Miss Stephens is much concerned and which she will follow very closely in the House of Commons if she gets in.

"Unfortunately, the working class has hitherto not taken enough interest in foreign affairs," she said. "But they are improving in this respect, and if I get into the House I am going to work for some system whereby the Foreign Office will be more responsive to Parliament than it is at present, and under which all big questions of international policy and all treaties must be submitted to the House for its approval."

In view of the increasing activity of the British Prohibitionists, I asked Miss Stephens how she stands on the liquor question.

"The Labor Party platform calls for national purchase of the liquor trade," she said, "but I am for local option in addition. We will never make any progress in the problem of the liquor question until the people have a frequent and easy way of making their views known and putting them into effect."

The providing of good and sufficient houses for all is another of her political planks. Miss Stephens is strongly in favor of the "garden city" plan and is working hard on the Bermondsey Council scheme for a "garden city" suburb of the borough of six rooms with bath and garden houses, at a total cost of $20,000,000. The houses will rent for about $4 a week.

"The slums must go," is her cry on the housing question.

MILLION SURPLUS OF WOMEN

"Dr. Leslie has spoken of the problem of the 1,000,000 surplus women in England," continued Miss Stephens. "When that 1,000,000 and the other women of Britain are adequately represented in Parliament they will solve many of the problems of my sex. The men had better watch out."

In a lecture before the Institute of Hygiene on the problem of the million surplus women in Great Britain, Dr. B. Murray Leslie's main points were:

"The effect of the preponderance of women seems almost wholly injurious to society.

"The freedom of the modern, independent girl; the tendency to rebel against discipline and conventional trammels; the cry of pleasure for pleasure's sake—all these tend to encourage a lower standard of morality.

"Much of the existing unhappiness is traceable to clandestine relations between young women and married men."

Mrs. Oliver Strachey, Parliamentary private secretary of Lady Astor and writer on women's topics, says the solution of the problem of the million is work.

"There ought to be a job for every woman who wants one," she declared. "For those who cannot find work in this country the Dominions should be opened wider. There should also be far more opportunity for girls to go on the land."

Astonishment that Dr. Leslie should attribute social unrest to the preponderance of women is expressed by Miss Beatrice Harraden, author of "Ships That Pass in the Night."

"I can only imagine that he is not aware of the splendid work which is being done by unmarried women," she said. "Some of the finest public and social work of modern times is being carried on by women who are not wives, and thousands of unmarried women are rendering high service to their nation by their useful lives."

Mrs. Pember Reeves, another widely known author, disagrees with Dr. Leslie's remedy of emigration for the surplus women.

"I don't believe the position is so horrible," she observes. "I don't believe girls are any worse than they were and to suggest that they should be shipped wholesale to the colonies is perfectly absurd. Better to drown them if they are such a nuisance and a danger."

The Marchioness of Townshend also comes out against the emigration proposals.

"Our nation wants building up and this cannot be done by denuding the country of the best prospective mothers," she argues. "Perhaps in the main the present craze for pleasure, with its attendant evils, is due to the fact that the world thinks too much that closes count for more than character. A few possessors of great wealth dress well and others with less means become reckless in their efforts to copy. There is also a tendency to build more and more amusement palaces but I believe we have quite enough now."

Lady Asquith, a leader in many social reform movements is also against wholesale emigration of English women.

"Emigration from England is some times the undoing of women who have been attracted by advertisements of situations abroad which turn out to be snares," she says. "I have some recollection that numbers of girls who emigrated to Canada a few years ago drifted into the clutches of the white slave traders of Chicago and other American cities."

Son Of Vanderbilt Heiress And His Bride

Lord and Lady Blanford.

International society was well represented at the marriage of the Honorable Mary Cadogan, fourth daughter of the late Viscount Chelsea, to the Marquis of Blandford, oldest son of the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, at St. Margaret's Chufch, London. The Duchess of Marlborough was formerly Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt. The photo shows the couple leaving the church after the ceremony, under an arch of bayonets, the Marquis having been in the service of his country during the war.

H.C.L. Bars Court At Buckingham Palace

King Decides Not To Hold It To Save Expense To Subjects

London, February 28.—After careful consideration, the King and Queen have decided against holding court at Buckingham Palace this year on the ground of saving unnecessary expense to their subjects. They reached this conclusion reluctantly, knowing that a majority of the persons who are entitled to be presented prefer a ceremony which is surrounded by formality and one which makes the occasion greater than a mere casual meeting at a garden party.

For costumes such as are used at any afternoon function, the royal ladies themselves set an example last year, when they wore frocks which they had already worn at Ascot.

On every hand the British people are being implored to thrift. Therefore the royal decision expresses the view that the King and Queen do not desire to cause extravagance or to cause any one to spend £100 on elaborate new court toilettes.

RED DEPUTIES AT ROME

Rome, Feb. 21.—The entry of 208 Socialists into the Italian Chamber of Deputies has altered that sedate place's character, and the tall, well-uniformed janitors and attendants rub their eyes and wonder what has happened.

Several Socialist members have spent more than one night on the couches in the writing room. They could find no place to go in the town, they said, and looked upon the Chamber as their home. Despite the protests of attendants they turned the writing room into a dormitory. And they expressed approval of the way the despised "middle class Deputies" had the building heated.

Now, the same Socialists are demanding a co-operative dining room within the sacred precincts of the Parliament. The buffet, they say, is too expensive and they disapprove of tipping the waiters. They demand a good restaurant at reasonable rates to which they can take their wives and children.

A wide gulf separates the present Chamber from its predecessor.

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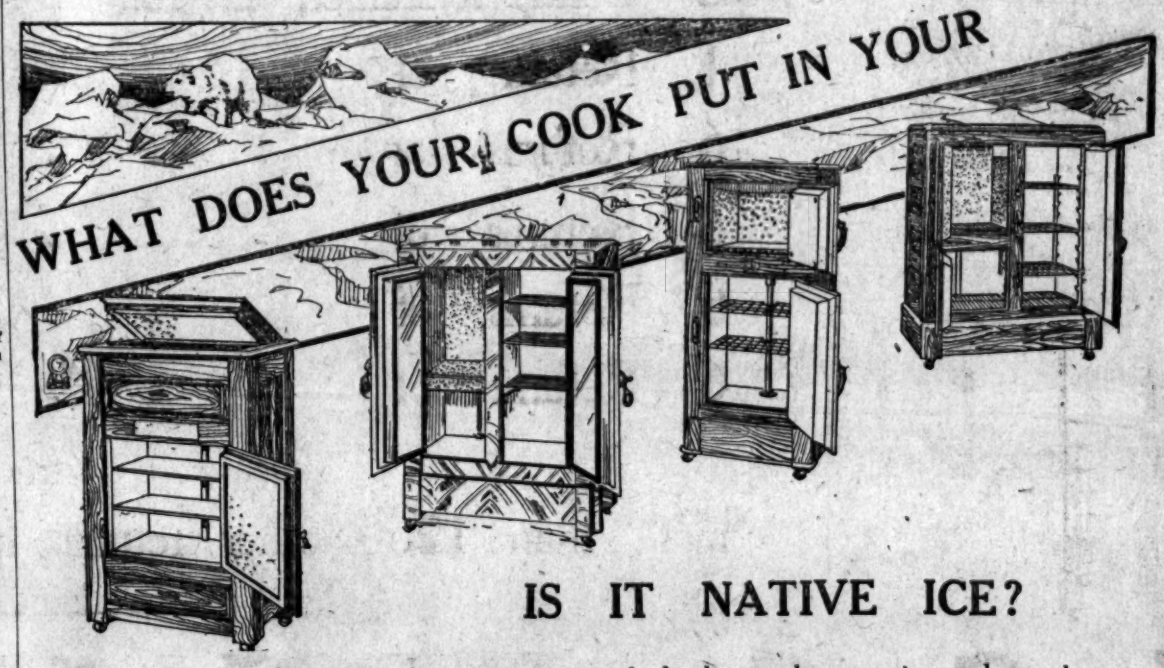

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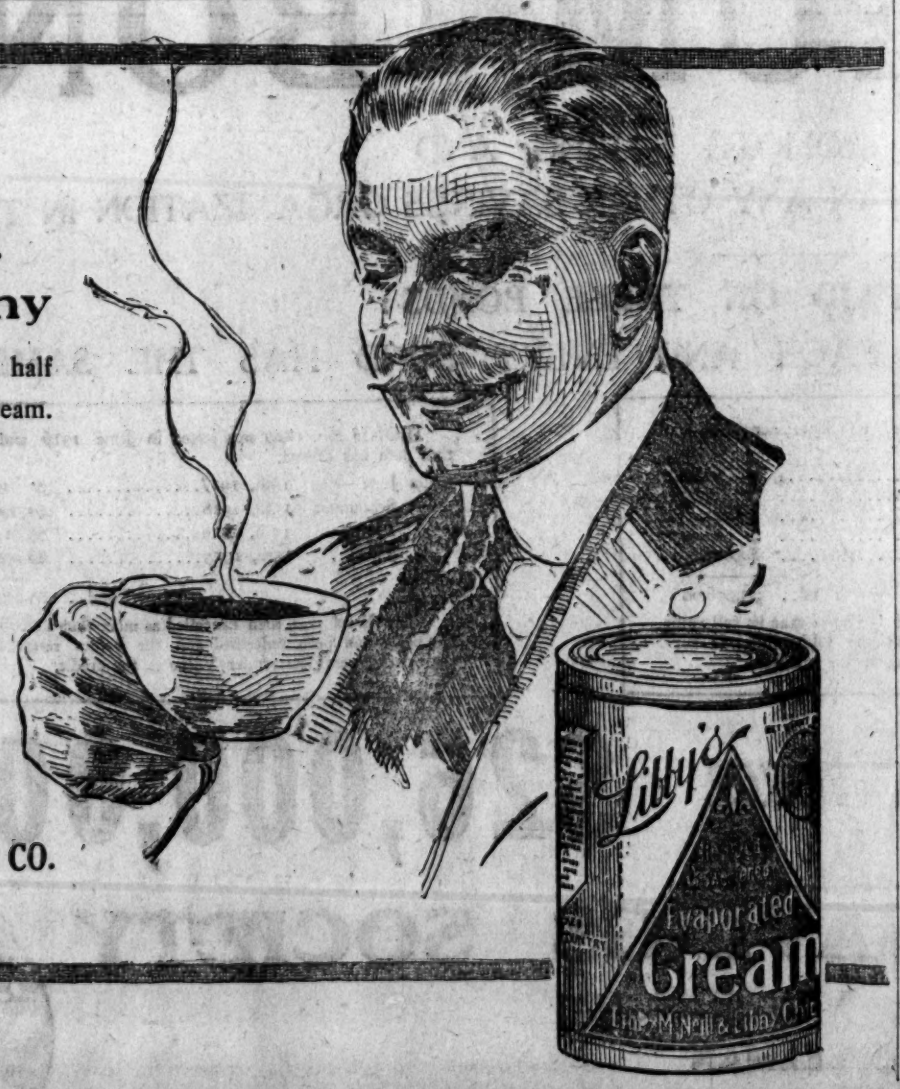

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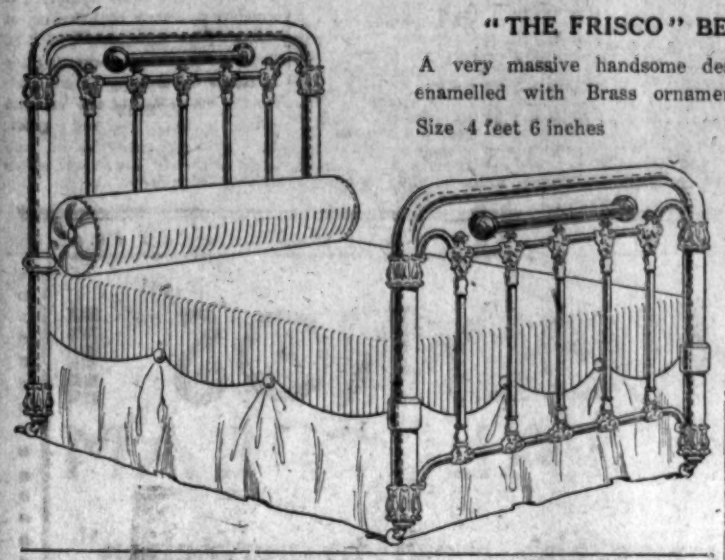

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A very massive handsome design bed. White enamelled with Brass ornamentations.

Size 4 feet 6 inches Price **$44.50**

Woven wire Spring to fit same **$23.75**

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"THE DAINTY"

Bed nicely white enamelled. This is an ideal bed for town or country use as it can be so easily kept clean.

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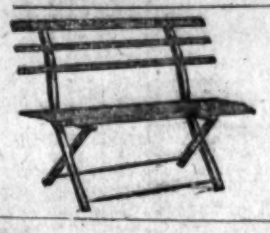
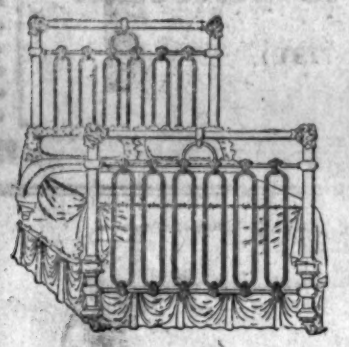


Folding Lawn or Garden Settee 6 ft. long can be folded almost flat. The seat part is painted Light Oak and the back Red.

Price **$4.50**

Garden Seat with awning Price **$10.50**

Can be used with or without awning. Hardwood Lath Seat, Fold almost flat,



Plain White Enamel Bed.

Quite smart design. This bed can be easily kept clean as it has no brass ornamentations

5ft. Size **$29.50**

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Make Lawn Chair very handy for Travelling. Folds very small size folded 3 inches×4 inches 36 ins.

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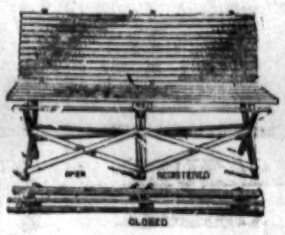
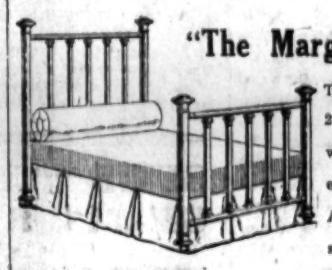
String and all Kinds of Hammocks in Stock. Green and White string **$3.75** Plain Green Blue or natural **$4.50**



Folding Lawn Lath Settee strong and firm when fitted up. Folds almost flat **$8.50**



"The Margate" Bed

This bed has 2 inch pillars with satin finished Brass Vases A very smart design.

3 ft. size ..... Price **$35.50**
4 ft. 6 inches size ..... „ **$37.50**
5 ft. size ..... „ **$42.50**

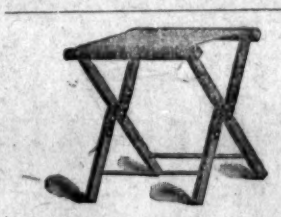
A very fine design Baby Cot with Mosquito poles. Nicely White Enamelled.

4 ft. 6×2 ft. 6 ins. **$37.50**
5 ft. ×3 ft. **$39.50**

THE MOST COMFORTABLE CAMP

Folding Chair made, very handy as it folds up small Covered strong canvas, Gold-medal make

Price **$5.50**



"GOLDMEDAL"

Folding Camp Stool, Covered Good Strong Canvas. Very handy for Houseboats

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"GOLDMEDAL"

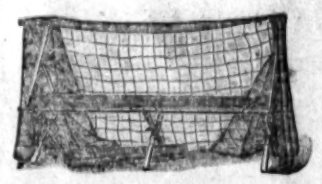
Deck Chairs without leg rest

Price **$4.25**

With Leg Rest Price **$4.75**

"GOLDMEDAL"

Camp Bed. $8.50



"Goldmedal"

Mosquito Bar Frames for the ordinary Goldmedal make camp bed.

Price **$1.75**

Folding Lawn or Card Table in

Two sizes	Price
Large size 24×24	$7.50
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The "X" Army

Pattern Camp Chair. Folds very small fitted with Straps and handle for Camping **$6.50**

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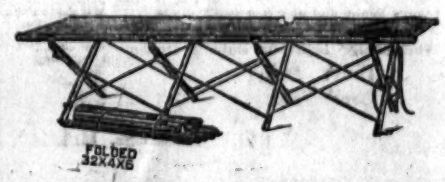
With Brass all Round Top. $37.50

Same design without Brass Rail round Top. $29.50



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Camp Bed, covered Green Canvas. 6 x 2 ft. 3 **$10.00**

Very Special offer 5 ft. Bedstead Complete with Diamond Mesh Spring Mattress. Top Brass Rail and Vases and Knobs. 5 ft. Size **$29.50**

"THE SAMSON" COT. This is a fine type of Baby Cot. Very strongly made with one sliding side nicely white enamelled.

Size 5ft. × 3 ft. **$46.50**

We are makers of all kinds of Pure

Bedding

All made on the Premises. Guaranteed to give satisfaction.

"THE PURITAN" COT

This cot is very similiar in design to above sketch.

Other designs $46.50, 21.50, 22.50, 37.50 and 42.50 | 4 ft. 6x2 ft.. 6 $26.50

We undertake the remaking of all kinds of Bedding. Send us your old mattresses and let us remake them.

"THE WAYLOO" Bedstead.

A very smart design

"SIMMONS" BED.

Nicely White Enamelled with Brass Ornamentations

4 ft. 6 Size

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Pure Kapoc Pillows made on the Premises.	English Feather Pillows.	English Horsehair Pillows. Guaranteed Pure.
27×17½ $2.00	27×17½ $3.00	27×17½ $4.50

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BERLIN DISAVOWS JOACHIM'S ACTION

Foreign Minister Expresses Regret To France For Prince's Assault On Officers

OTHER AFFRAYS IN BREMEN

After Hohenzollern Family Council Story Of Violent Attack Is Flatly Denied

Berlin, March 9.—Germany has expressed her regrets to France for the anti-Allied demonstration at the Hotel Adlon here Saturday night, when an official French party was subjected to assault at the instigation of Prince Joachim Albert of Prussia, because its members had failed to stand when the orchestra played "Deutschland Uber Alles."

An official of the Foreign Office paid a call to the French Embassy this morning and expressed the regrets of Foreign Minister Mueller for the incident. Later the Foreign Minister visited M. de Marcilly, the French Charge, and personally expressed his regrets, which he begged the Charge to transmit to the Government of France.

Prince Joachim and Captain von Platen are still locked up in the Moabit jail waiting final action of the court respecting the legality of their arrest. Both disclaim responsibility for the attack in the Hotel Adlon on members of the French Commission, but the State's Attorney has confronted them with damaging evidence given by dining room employes and several guests, whose corroborative testimony apparently implicates the Prince and the Captain with those who began the assault.

Count Materinich, an Austrian, who sat near the Prince's table, charged that Prince Joachim not only shouted: "Throw out the swine! Kill the dogs if they refuse to go," but declared that Joachim threw crockery and glassware at the Frenchmen, whereupon other guests joined in the attack on Captains Klein and Roughevin.

BLAME PRINCE IN REPORT

A certain Prince Hohenlohe is charged with removing one of his boots and striking one of the Frenchmen with it.

General Nollet, head of the French Mission, has forwarded a report to Paris in which Prince Joachim is primarily blamed for the attack.

Closely following the incident at the Hotel Adlon, another anti-Allied incident is reported from Bremen. The victims in this case also were high French officers, who are members of the Entente Military Commission.

When the Frenchmen entered the barracks in Bremen to conduct negotiations with German officers, the accounts run, the soldiers sang "Deutschland Uber Alles," the singing attracting a large crowd, which roughly handled the Frenchmen when they left the barracks. The police dispersed the crowd and escorted the officers to their quarters. An inquiry into the affair was opened immediately.

Still another incident of similar nature at Bremen is reported by the Vossische Zeitung. It says that yesterday two French officers and an Italian officer stopped a man wearing a field gray uniform, supposing him to belong to the German army, when the man failed to salute them, and that high words followed, culminating in blows. A crowd assaulted the allied officers, who were considerably injured, the newspaper adds, before they were arrested by the police.

The Interallied Commission, the same newspaper states, left Bremen Monday evening.

DENIES ANY VIOLENCE

Berlin, March 8.—Reactionary and monarchist circles are most painfully affected by the Hotel Adlon row, which they realise will have a very bad influence not only on the pending negotiations concerning a settlement with the House of Hohenzollern, but also on von Hindenburg's candidacy for President.

There was a Hohenzollern family council at Prince Eitel Fritz's palace in Potsdam last evening to discuss how the unfortunate affair might be handled, and in consequence word was passed this morning to all concerned, especially monarchist newspapers, that nothing should be admitted.

When, therefore, after some hesitation Prince Joachim was placed under arrest in his palace in the Wilhelmstrasse, and afterwards taken to police headquarters, where he was questioned by Police President Ernest the Prince, despite all the contrary testimony by the hotel proprietor, Lorenz Adlon, several waiters and guests, stated positively that he had not used any violence against the French officers, but remained in the background till all was over.

At the same time the monarchist newspapers print statements by guests who were present absolving the Prince from all disorderly actions, and placing all blame on Captain Klein.

When the band began to play "Deutchland Uber Alles," Captain Klein alone remained seated, according to Prince Joachim and his witnesses, while the other Frenchmen present arose. Suddenly Captain Klein, too, jumped up and hit a gentleman at the next table in the face, whereupon the conflict became general. But even then Prince Joachim—so he and his friends assert—remained seated and silent.

There were rumors today that Captain Klein intended to challenge Prince Joachim to fight a duel, but no confirmation of this has been obtained from the French mission, which seems to regard the case as very serious. One member said that perhaps the situation would be somewhat relieved if the German Government dealt with the culprits as with ordinary rowdies, but it was feared the name "Hohenzollern" still had magic influence upon even Republican authorities.

The French mission is collecting evidence going to show that Prince Joachim Albrecht and his friends had been systematically annoying and provoking Entente mission members for weeks past, as Englishmen, Italians and Americans can testify, and that such a clash as that in the Berlin hotel had been foreseen.

In the Deutsche Tageszeitung Count Reventlow turns the table, saying: "The Entente mission members have been acting provokingly ever since they came here. Why should they crowd all the first-class restaurant and behave in the streets as though Berlin was in the occupied district? Why shouldn't they rise when the band plays the German national hymn?"

STAND BY PRINCE

Berlin, March 9.—The Pan-German press this evening endeavors to whitewash Prince Jaochim, and depicts him as a spectator in the hotel restaurant looking on at a scene which he regretted. The Deutsche Zeitung, organ of Pan-German industrials, goes so far as to say:

"The incident was not caused by a single agitator, but was an outburst of general anger which went too far on account of the impudent attitude of the foreigners and their German friends. Their behavior has been so provocative lately that even the calmest German can endure it no longer."

No one can see the members of the various allied missions going about here without being struck by their excellent behavior. There is no parading in full uniform. Officers go about a great deal in mufti.

On the other hand, some German officers have been making a greater public show than ever in their uniforms. Even in evening dress they wear their Iron Crosses and various orders.

Turning to the wider aspect of this Pan-German mischief-making, at the very time when the Entente is trying to find ways and means to help Germany the Pan-Germans thought it fit to be especially provocative at the ceremony with which on Saturday the non-commissioned officers' school at Potsdam closed in accordance with the terms of the peace treaty, General Hoffmann, of Brestlitovsk fame, expressed the hope that the monarchy soon would be restored, and called for cheers for the ex-Kaiser.

France Advised To Use Caution In Helping Russia

Temps Urges No Machinery Or Merchandise Which Would Aid Red Armies Should Be Allowed To Enter Soviet Republic Until Thorough Inquiry Has Been Made

Paris, March 3.—The Temps says editorially:

"The Allies must not send to Soviet Russia any kind of machinery or merchandise which would serve to maintain, equip or transport armies before the inquiry confided to the Society of Nations has been permitted to investigate the internal state of Russia and the intentions of the men who govern her. To send technicians into Russia should also be forbidden. With all the more reason should it be prohibited to permit Germany to send things to Russia which the Allies would refuse to send until the Society of Nations has finished its inquiry."

The Temps points to certain clauses in the Treaty of Versailles and adds:

"No disguise must be permitted to Germany to elude these clauses even under the mask of an economic commission conducted into Russia by Walter Rathenau."

L'Intransigeant declares Premier Millerand can return to the conference in London fortified for external negotiations because of his victory in the French internal crisis.

That the United States and Britain are in Germany already "disputing for the best places in the Russian market" while France is undecided, is the gist of an article by Rene Daral in Le Gaulois. He declares that France must act toward the Moscow Government with great prudence, adding "simple promises cannot suffice. Guarantees are indispensible if we do not want to be duped."

After saying Russia is open to the nation which offers the most, he pictures the race between America, Britain and Germany which have sent many political economic missions into Russia "for some time, working and assuring themselves of concessions and means of exploiting them," and concludes by asking "Where are we in this rush?"

While the report that Marshal Foch is going to Warsaw is still clouded with mystery, the Matin's Warsaw correspondent telegraphs the foregone conclusion there that Foch is coming and great preparations are being made for his reception, triumphal arches being erected. The correspondent quotes Gen. Henrys, head of the French mission to Poland, as saying that Foch is expected soon in Warsaw, but asking "Why should this be an indication of a new war?" The General added, smiling, "Foch is coming to Warsaw to see the realisation of Bismarck's prediction of the constitution of a strong French army on the Vistula."

NICHOLAS 'THE SAD GUEST'

Rome, February 28.—Announcing that former Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia is in Rome, living in strictest incognito and has refused to see anybody or give out any statement, the Giornale d'Italia says:

"His head is still surrounded, for Russians, by the aureole of the prestige of military glory. If anybody in Russia still dreams of monarchy he thinks of the Grand Duke. We are not forgetting the sacrifices endured by Russia during the first years of the war and salute in silence our sad guest, who is a representative of the unfortunate ally in the war which finished gloriously."

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DENTAL CREAM
"Cleanses the teeth to perfection"
(ASK YOUR DENTIST)

SUITS made to MEASURE
63/- to 8 Guineas
($15.12 to $40.32)

Every Suit is GUARANTEED to fit perfectly—or money back

This offer is possible because we reach down to the source of every Material—all middle profits are cut out and we get down to sound value—thus you are made a fair square offer.
For 63/- ($15.12) you get a fine suit—well-cut, well-made—of good English Cloths.

OUR GUARANTEE
If you are not perfectly satisfied with the Suit in every way, you may send it back to us at our expense, and we will return your money in full, including all postage charges you have paid out.

Anyone can take your Measurements with the help of our Easy Self-Measurement Form and Tape Measure.

A Post Card will bring YOU some of the best Patterns of the World's finest Woollen Looms. A selection of the best English, Scotch and Irish Cloths. These cloths have been specially selected for their hard-wearing qualities, by our experts who have made textiles their life study. Every man who wishes to be well dressed should send for our FREE PATTERNS and Catalogue of the latest Gentlemen's Styles. It will only cost you a Penny and may save you Pounds.
Just mention the price you wish to pay and say if you prefer Light or Dark Patterns.

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Send To-day.

CLOTH ONLY
5/11 to 24/9
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If you require Cloth only, our Cut Length Department is at your disposal. We sell cloth in Suit Lengths from 5/11 ($1.42). 54 inches wide. Our cloths are fashionable, hard wearing, double shrunk, and thoroughly mill-proofed before being placed on the market.

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Last Longest
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Our candy being made from pure ingredients, exceptionally high in food value, only moderate quantities are required to relieve fatigue. Better frequent moderation than occasional over-indulgence.
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Pure—Wholesome—Nutritious
SEND YOUR ORDER TODAY.
$1 per pound and upwards
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"THE STORE OF QUALITY"

The Summer Sun Will Beat Down in Vain—She Has Invoked the Aid of Nature's Remedy —
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WHY—
DON'T YOU TRY A JAR?

It is the finest preparation for beautifying the complexion, & preserving it from the ravages of its greatest enemies: Sun, Wind & Dust.

POND'S
VANISHING CREAM

Sold Everywhere

Putien Officials Force Poppy Growers To Uproot Their Plants First Collecting The Opium Tax

Fearing Approach Of British Inspectors They Hasten To Destroy Evidence — Villagers Victimised By Soldiers

(*China Press Correspondence*)

Hinghwa, Fukien, April 15.—Putien county has witnessed considerable activity during the past two weeks on the part of the soldiers and officials in connection with the poppy crop. It has all grown out of the efforts of the Foochow Branch of the International Anti-Opium Association. The society on receiving information that a huge crop of poppy was in the process of being harvested in Putien County through its President, the British Consul, asked the Governor to appoint a representative to accompany a representative of the Association in visiting Putien County.

Immediately after this interview a despatch was sent to Hinghwa by the Governor stating that an English representative was about to visit the poppy district. Those who had in charge the collecting of the poppy tax notified the farmers that the tax would be reduced fifty percent for ready cash and that it must be in within three days. Most of the villages took advantage of the offer and paid up promptly. No sooner was the tax paid than a proclamation was issued that all poppy must be uprooted at once as an English inspector would soon visit the county. There was nothing to do but to comply with the orders, so practically all of the poppy in Putien County has been destroyed.

A CONVENIENT DELAY

In the meantime the Special Delegate for Foreign Affairs in Foochow informed the British Consul that he felt obliged to refer to Peking his request for a joint inspection of Putien poppy regions. In a few days he informed the Consul that the Waichiaopu was unable to consent to foreigners accompanying Chinese delegates on inspection; first, because the period of the Opium Agreement had expired; second, because the Agreement was made with the British Government and took no cognisance of the Anti-Opium Association.

Thus a delay was secured in proceedings to allow the local officials time to carry out the destruction of the poppy and the collections of the taxes.

Upper, Poppy field in full bloom in Putien County March 1: Lower, poppy plant ready for harvesting.

Word has just come that following the collection of the fifty percent tax and the destruction of the poppy that the Northern Soldiers are demanding that the villagers also pay the other fifty percent which they understood that they were excused from paying. The collection of this last tax is being carried out in a most high handed manner. A day or two ago the soldiers approached a small village in the Binghai region for the additional fifty percent tax.

INJUSTICE TO VILLAGERS

Last Fall these villagers had been urged by the troops to plant poppy. Although they felt the injustice of having to uproot their poppy after paying the tax and then to have the additional tax imposed upon them yet they agreed to raise the money and pay it. They only asked for a little time to get the money together. The soldiers refused to give them any time but demanded that the money be paid on the spot. The villagers replied that it was impossible to do so as they did not have that much ready money on hand. Thereupon the soldiers opened fire upon the village killing three villagers. Three other villagers were seized and are now held under threat that they will be shot unless the fifty percent tax and in addition another sum as a fine for having refused to pay the tax without delay.

OPIUM PRICE DROPS

The Northern troops stationed here under their officers are proceeding with all haste to collect in all the poppy tax. When conditions are just right doubtless the representative of the Anti-Opium Association will be permitted to visit this region for inspection.

Nothing is being done in Sienyu County under the jurisdiction of the Southern Government to stop the growing of poppy. On the contary it is openly permitted and is growing under the very shadow of the walls of Sienyu City. The local government there depends upon the poppy for revenue. The crop there is one of tremendous acreage and is about all gathered. The country is flooded with opium and opium smoking is very common. Prepared opium sells as low as one dollar per ounce. When it is remembered that two years ago opium sold for sixteen dollars per ounce it can be seen that production here has been considerable.

FEAR A BRITISH MONEY MONOPOLY

French Want America To Avert It By Sharing In Credits To Europeans

APPEAL TO SELF-INTEREST

If We Hold Aloof Europe Will Reduce Her Purchases Here

By WALTER DURANTY

Paris, March 7.—America's cooperation in Europe's financial troubles is not only desirable, but necessary. It is necessary for France because otherwise she will become, financially speaking, the vassal of England, who in America's absence would become undisputed mistress of the European money market. It is necessary for America because otherwise her exports will be reduced until production slackens and a crisis results. America helped the Allies in their war, she cannot refuse to help them now.

That is a summary of the French view of the European financial situation as expressed in a Temps editorial commenting on the economic manifesto of the Supreme Council in London. Recently the Temps published a cryptic editorial alluding darkly to the rivalry between the pound sterling and the dollar, and concluding with the statement that France declined to pay tribute to any one, either for freight or goods. Today's article clears up the mystery. If America continues to hold aloof, says the Temps, England will have everything her own way, and the need of France will force her to accept whatever terms England cares to impose.

Meanwhile the fall in the value of the dollar as against that of the pound is the first effect of England's declaration of financial independence, and should be a warning to America of the reduction of American exports which will follow from the British policy. The latter, says the Temps, is really in the nature of a boycott of American goods.

Unlike previous boycotts, it is in no way due to hostility, but is based upon the sound commercial principle of declining to do business in the market that, owing to unfavorable exchange, is the dearest. Doubtless England will be disappointed in her hope of getting any considerable quantity of raw materials from the market that is cheapest of all, namely Russia; but that will not materially alter her intention, and that of the rest of Europe, to buy as little as possible from America.

The latter can mitigate the consequent reduction of her export trade only in one way, and that is by taking her part in the combined financial reorganisation which England is trying to conduct. In other words, America must bring herself to the granting of loans or credits for European purchases, which will not only encourage, but enable European nations to buy goods in America. The well informed financial editor of the Journal des Debats makes the same point from a slightly different angle. Referring to the report—which he refuses to believe—that England and France intend to repay the loan of 1915 in gold, he says that as far as France is concerned it would be exceedingly imprudent to reduce any further gold reserve, which is already dangerously low in proportion to paper. He thinks it probable that England shares this view but says that, anyway, France can settle her debts only by establishing new credits. That her creditors should insist that this money be devoted to industrial reconstruction pending the receipt of the sums due from Germany is right enough, but they should recognise the fact that it is to their interest that the said credits should be forthcoming.

It is evidently the opinion of both writers that France cannot at present hope for financial independence. They might add that the same observation applies to the rest of the European belligerents, except Great Britain. The question they now ask is whether America will allow England to be Europe's unquestioned financial suzerain, or whether she will take a hand in the game herself. For many reasons, France would prefer the latter. The first and most obvious is that it would introduce much-needed competition by removing England's financial monopoly.

FRENCH PROFITEERS

Paris, Feb. 15.—A few of the many profiteers are meeting their deserts. The manager for a wholesale dealer in butter and eggs was sentenced to a year's imprisonment and to pay a fine of 1,000 francs ($200 normally). He had sold eggs for 715 and 720 francs a thousand instead of at the normal price, 695 francs. The wholesale dealer was fined 2,000 francs for complicity.

Other profiteers in foodstuffs have been imprisoned until their cases can come before the courts. Not only does the new law deal with profiteers in provisions, for a salesman at Chalonsur-Saone has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment and 5,000 francs fine for speculation in boots and shoes.

How to Tell if you have Kidney Trouble

Does it make you think—when you wake up with a headache and a nasty taste in your mouth?

When you start the day as tired as when you finish?

When you get those stabbing pains in the back?

When your arms and legs ache?

When you feel irritable and depressed?

All these mean kidney troubles, and kidney troubles demand a kidney remedy; not one which affects the bowels, but one that goes straight to the kidneys and bladder.

For all these painful symptoms—and for the most stubborn cases of rheumatism, gout, sciatica, lumbago, gravel, bladder inflammation, and Bright's Disease—there is one sure and safe remedy—De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. Read what others say about them. Mr. Albert Carpenter, of 17, Lambeth-walk, Westminster, S.W., says:—

"My kidneys and bladder were weak from childhood, and time after time I was ill, and often in hospital with rheumatism. In March, 1912, I was in a very critical condition with rheumatic fever, when a small box of De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills was given to my mother. I started taking them, and in two days I could move about again. I continued the treatment, and after six weeks I returned to work, and have continued ever since. I can lift and handle half a hundredweight of metal with ease, and without any traces of my old pains." This letter was written in 1912. Seven years later Mr. Carpenter wrote confirming his previous testimonial. He says: "I have recommended De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills to many people—some of them very bad cases—and I have never known them fail."

If the kidneys are weak or diseased, the waste substances of the body which they should filter from the blood are retained in the system, causing auto-intoxication, or self-poisoning. These poisons, in the form of tiny jagged crystals of uric acid, accumulate in all parts of the body, causing those agonising, tearing, stabbing pains in the back and limbs.

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Mr. A. CARPENTER. (from Photo.)

De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are a remedy which has stood the test of thousands of chronic cases of kidney trouble. Dissolving in the stomach, their healing ingredients pass right through the kidneys and bladder, exercising a pain-killing, healing, and anti-septic effect.

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De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are a remedy which has stood the test of thousands of chronic cases of kidney trouble. Dissolving in the stomach, their healing ingredients pass right through the kidneys and bladder, exercising a pain-killing, healing, and anti-septic effect.

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Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—St. Mark's Day. 8 a.m., Holy Communion (and at Bubbling Well Chapel 8 a.m.). 10:30 a.m., Volunteer Parade Service, (Special Form of Service); Stanford in B flat; Anthem, "If we believe that Jesus died" (Goss); Hymns 166, 540, 391; Preacher, The Chaplain, R.N.V.C. 3 p.m., Children's Service. 6 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Ps. 81 and 84; Lessons Isaiah lxii, 6-end, 2 Tim iv, 1-11; Anthem, "Sunset and Evening Star" (Parry); Hymns 436, 370, 423; Preacher, Rev. J. B. Pim, M.A., Chaplain H.M.S. Hawkins.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—10:30 a.m., Mattins and Holy Communion; Psalm 138; Lessons Ecclus li, 13-end; Acts xv, 35-end; Hymns 410 (tune 200), 445, 448, 320, 292; Preacher, The Sub-Dean. 6 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Psalm 126; Lessons Isaiah lxii, 6-end 2 Tim iv, 1-11; Hymns 435, 291, 538, (tune 280), 446; Preacher, Rev. W. Robbins, M.A.

Union Church.—11 a.m., Preacher, Rev. Paul Hutchinson; Chant 67; Anthem "O taste and see;" Hymns 536, 616, 393. 6 p.m., Preacher, Rev. H. V. S. Myers, D.D.; Chant 54; Anthem "Hail Gladdening Light;" Hymns 631, 37, 683.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—(Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads).—The services in the above will be conducted as follows: Morning 11 a.m. by Rev. W. R. Stobie. Evening 6 p.m. by Mr. G. W. Gibb.

St. Joseph's Church.—Patronal Feast of the Church, Low Masses at 6, 7, 8:15 and 10 a.m. No sermon at 10 o'clock Mass. At 11 o'clock, High Mass. At 4 o'clock, Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. Masses on week days at 6 and 7:30 a.m.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher, Rev. M. H. Throop, M.A.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund.—Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Probation after death." Sunday School 10 a.m. Testimonial Meeting Wednesday Evening 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daily except Sunday 10:30 to 12:30 at No. 21 Nanking Road.

Peace Conference As Maker Of International Discords

This Is The View Of Dr. Dillon, An Experienced Writer And Observer Of World-Politics—He Attributes Failures To Wilson's 'Pinched Democracy,' Lloyd George's Opportunism, Clemenceau's Single Eye For France And The Ignorance Of All Concerned

LOOKING at the Peace Conference with the critical eye of one who took it for granted that the men composing it were not gifted with superhuman powers, but were fellow-members of the common race, subject to the same failings and not less likely to bungle things than the rest of mankind, Dr. Emile Joseph Dillon in his book, "The Inside Story of the Peace Conference," published by Harper and Brothers, paints a picture of the Paris gathering that is highly interesting. Dr. Dillon attended the Peace Conference as a correspondent of The London Daily Telegraph. He is a native of Ireland, was educated in France, Germany and Russia, and is an authority on Oriental languages and literature. He was correspondent for The Daily Telegraph during our Spanish-American war and during the Boxer rebellion in China in 1900. What he has to say carries behind it the weight of more than usually intimate knowledge of the minds of the men under discussion.

In spite of his appreciation of the human material which he watched shaping the affairs of the world, or, perhaps, because of it, he is most caustic in his denunciation of the vacillation, the indifference to conditions as they were, the weakness of policy and the lack of it that characterised the movements of the Peace Conference. To the leaders of the conference he is quite bold in saying "you have failed"; to the people who were waiting for the leaders to perform miracles he takes a more kindly attitude.

The following story expresses his deliberate point of view:

"A French parish priest was once spiritually comforting a member of his flock who was tormented by doubts about the goodness of God measured by the imperfection of His creation. Having listened to a vivid account of the troubled soul's high expectation of its Maker and of its deep disappointment at its work, the pious old cure said: 'Yes, my child. The world is, indeed, bad as you say, and you are right to deplore it. But don't you think you may have formed to yourself an exaggerated idea of God?' 'An analogous reflection,' he adds, 'would not be out of place when passing judgment on the conference, which implicitly arrogated to itself some of the highest attributes of the Deity, and thus heightened the contrast between promise and achievement. Certainly, people expected much more from at than it could possibly give.'"

THE PARIS BACKGROUND

Dr. Dillon begins with a description of Paris at the time of the conference; on the one hand the extravagance of the wealthy, made so in many cases by the war; on the other the suffering and misery in which the returned poilu and his family lived. The members of the Peace Conference either did not see this marked difference in the way of living of the population of the country, or, seeing it, failed to understand that what was happening in Paris was being duplicated in all the cities of the countries which had been at war. The poilu's point of view is put thus:

"So long as we filled the gap between the death-dealing Teutons and our privileged compatriots were well fed, warmly clad, much made of. During the war we were raised to the rank of pillars of the State, saviors of the nation, arbiters of the world's destinies. So long as we faced the enemy's guns nothing was too good for us. We had meat, plenty of white bread, eggs, wine, sugar in plenty. But, now that we have accomplished our task, we have fallen from our high estate and are expected to become pariahs anew.

"We are to work on for the old gang and the class from which it comes, until they plunge us into another war. For what? What is the reward for what we have achieved, what the incentive for what we are expected to accomplish? We cannot afford as much food as before the war, nor of the same quality. We are in want even of necessaries. Is it for this we have fought? A thousand times, no. If we have saved our nation we can also save our class. We have the will and the power. Why should we not exert them?"

During the dancing mania that laid hold of Paris shortly after the war a group of chauffeurs who had been waiting out in the cold till nearly dawn while their employers were disporting themselves in the ballroom sent a delegation to announce to the people inside that unless they were in their cars in ten minutes there would be no motors waiting for them. The resourceful host saved the situation for the moment by inviting the men to a little banquet in another part of the house. The incident was eloquent for those who had ears to hear; to the majority it passed as nothing but a good story.

"Society," says Dr. Dillon of this period, "during the transitional stage through which it has for some years been passing underwent an unprecedented change, the extent and intensity of which are as yet but imperfectly realised. . . . Political principles, respect for authority and tradition, esteem for high moral worth, to say nothing of altruism and public spirit, either vanished or shrank to shadowy simulacra."

'PINCHED DEMOCRACY'

The members of the Peace Conference understood this up to a point, but after that their powers failed them. They understood the need of democratising the world, but forgot that the world was made up of nations each of which had its own individual problems to solve.

"They implicity denied [Dr. Dillon writes,] and acted on the denial, that a nation or a race, like an individual, has something distinctive, inherent and enduring that may aptly be termed soul or character. They ignored the fact that all nations and races are not of the same age nor endowed with like faculties, some being young and helpless, others robust and virile, and a third category senescent and decrepit, and that there are some races which nature has wholly and permanently unfitted for service among the pioneers of progress. In consequence of these views, which I venture to think erroneous, they applied the same treatment to all States.

"Just as President Wilson by striving to impose his pinched conception of democracy and his lofty ideas of political morality on Mexico had thrown that country into anarchy, the two Anglo-Saxon Governments by enforcing their theories about the protection of minorities and other political conceptions in various States of Europe helped to loose the cement of the politico-social structure there."

But the great offense of the Peace Conference, according to Dr. Dillon, the unforgivable mistake of which the leaders of the conference were guilty—meaning President Wilson and Lloyd George—was that of attempting to Anglo-Saxonise the world. Not the least important result of this, he thinks, was the birth and growth of Bolshevism. Says he:

"Anglo-Saxondom, taking the lead of humanity, imitated the Catholic States of by-past days, and began to impose on their peoples its own ideas, as well as practices and institutions, as the best fitted to awaken their dormant energies and contribute to the social reconstruction of the world. In the interval, language, whether applied to history, journalism, or diplomacy, was perverted and words lost their former relations to the things connoted, and solemn promises were solemnly broken in the name of truth, right or equity. For the new era of good faith, justice and morality was inaugurated, oddly enough, by a general tearing up of obligatory treaties and an ethical violation of the most binding compacts known to social man.

"This happened coincidentally to be in keeping with general insurgence against all checks and restraints, moral and social, for which the war is mainly answerable, and to be also in harmony with the regular super-session of right by might which characterises the present epoch, and with the disappearance of the sense of law. In a word, under the auspices of the amateur world-reformers, the tendency of Bolshevism throve and spread—an instructive case of people serving the devil at the bidding of God's best friends."

Dr. Dillon regrets not so much that the leaders of the Peace Conference were mediocre material, but that they were invested with the idea that "they could accomplish the grandiose enterprise of remodeling the communities of the world without becoming conversant with their interests, acquainted with their needs or even aware of their whereabouts. Only true political vision, breadth of judgment, thorough mastery of the elements of the situation, an instinct for discerning central issues, genuine concern for high principles of governance and the rare moral courage that disregards popularity as a mainspring of action, could have fitted any set of legislators to tackle complex and thorny problems that pressed for settlement and to effect the necessary preliminary changes."

THOSE FOURTEEN POINTS

It was very early decided upon by the leaders of the conference to disregard the Wilsonian Fourteen Points. There was no discussion of the question. The delegates simply agreed among themselves that they would pursue this course. It was only when it came to a discussion of the integrity of the lesser States and the equality of nations that words became hot.

Convincing portraits are drawn of the three most familiar leaders of the conference—Lloyd George, Clemenceau and President Wilson. Dr. Dillon particularly objects to Lloyd George's "opportunism." He writes:

"Opportunism is an essential element of statecraft, which is the art of the possible. But there is a line beyond which it becomes shiftiness, and it would be rash to assert that Lloyd George is careful to keep on the right side of it. At the conference his conduct appeared to careful observers to be traced mainly by outside influences, and as these were various and changing the result was a zigzag. One day he would lay down a certain proposition as a dogma not to be modified, and before the week was out he would advance the contrary proposition and maintain that with equal warmth and doubtless with equal conviction. Guided by no sound knowledge and devoid of ballast of principle, he was tossed and driven hither and thither like a wreck on the ocean. . . . It cannot be gainsaid that no one, not even his own familiars, could ever foresee the next move in Lloyd George's game of statecraft, and it is demonstrable that on several occasions he himself was so little aware of what he would do next that he actually advocated as indispensable measures diametrically opposed to those which he was to propound, defend, and carry a week or two later.

* * * "The first British delegate, essentially a man of expedients and shifts, was incapable of measuring more than an arc of the political circle at a time. A comprehensive survey of a complicated situation was beyond his reach. He relied upon imagination and intuition as substitutes for precise knowledge and technical skill. Hence he himself could never be sure that his decision, however carefully worked out, would be final, seeing that in June facts might come to his cognisance with which five months' investigations had left him unacquainted. This incertitude about the elements of the problem intensified the ingrained hesitancy that had characterised his entire public career and warped his judgment effectually. The only approach to a guiding principle one can find in his work at the conference was the loosely held maxim that Great Britain's best policy was to stand in with the United States in all momentous issues and to identify Mr. Wilson with the United States for most purposes of the congress. Within these limits Lloyd George was unyielding in fidelity to the cause of France, with which he merged that of civilisation."

VIEW OF CLEMENCEAU

M. Clemenceau is called by Dr. Dillon "the incarnation of the tireless spirit of destruction." Because Clemenceau was interested primarily in the humiliation of Germany and the reimbursement of France for all that she had suffered at the hands of her enemy since the war of 1870, his ability to act as delegate at a conference in which the shaping of the world's future was concerned is questioned. Dr. Dillon says:

"M. Clemenceau moved every lever to deliver his country for all time from the danger of further invasions. And, being a realist, he counted only on military safeguards. At the League of Nations he was wont to sneer until it dawned upon him that it might be forged into an effective weapon of national defense. And then he included it in the litany of abstract phrases about right, justice, and the self-determination of people which it had become the fashion to raise to the inaccessible heights where those ideals are throned which are to be worshipped but not incarnated.

The public never took his conversion to Wilsonianism seriously, neither did his political friends until the League bade fair to become serviceable in his country's hands."

Unlike Lloyd George's, the program of Clemenceau was straightforward and direct. He knew exactly what he wanted. He did not bother with ethnography and geography, inasmuch as it was France alone with which he was concerned. He agreed with Mr. Wilson when agreement meant the gaining of something for France. When it didn't he diplomatcally disagreed or else waited until Mr. Wilson should either be in a more favorable mood or else busied with other matters. It is related that Clemenceau maneuvered and marked time until the President returned to America, and then formulated a program entirely pleasing to the patriots of France. His purpose was to get the work done with the consent of the other delegates and then present the decisions to Mr. Wilson. The separation of the treaty from the covenant was one of the points he hoped to gain during the absence of the American delegate. He succeeded, but upon the return of the President, the Peace Conference had to start anew upon that matter, which they had considered settled.

Here is a story of the Tiger which shows his independent spirit at the conference:

"One morning M. Clemenceau appeared at the conference door and seemed taken a back by the large number of unfamiliar faces and figures behind Mr. Balfour, toward whom he sharply turned with the brusque interrogation, "Who are these people behind you? Are they English?" "Yes, they are," was the answer. "Well, what do they want here?" "They have come on the same errand as those who are now following you." Thereupon the French Premier, whirling around, beheld with astonishment and displeasure a band of Frenchmen moving toward him, led by M. Pichon, the Minister of Foreign Affairs. In reply to his question as to the motive of their arrival, he was informed that they were all experts, who had been invited to give the conference the benefit of their views about the revictualing of Hungary. "Get out, all of you. You are not wanted here," he cried in a commanding voice. And they all moved away meekly, led by M. Pichon, the Minister of Foreign Affairs." * * *

"One integer and several zeros" was the favorite formula used by the plenipotentiaries in choosing their helpers is the explanation given for the mediocrity of the men who acted as advisers to the delegates. "The lesser States," Dr. Dillon adds ironically, "having mainly first-class men to represent them, illustrated the law of compensation which assigned many mediocrities to the great powers."

WILSON'S PORTRAIT

In Dr. Dillon's eyes President Wilson stands out as a man who had dissipated the powers given him to reorganise a world by assuming an attitude of autocracy and stubbornness based on ignorance and impotence. His judgments Dillion finds arbitrary and based on abstract ideals rather than on knowledge of concrete facts. To quote:

"Never before were the nations so eager to follow a Moses who would take them to the long-promised land where wars are prohibited and blockades unknown. And to their thinking he was that great leader. In France men bowed down before him with awe and affection. Labor leaders in Paris told me that they shed tears of joy in his presence, and that their comrades would go through fire and water to help him to realise his noble schemes. To the working classes in Italy his name was a heavenly clarion at the sound of which the earth would be renewed. The Germans regarded him and his humane doctrine as their sheet anchor of safety. . . . In Austria-Hungary his fame was that of a savior, and the mere mention of his name brought balm to the suffering and surcease of sorrow to the afflicted.

"Mr. Wilson, too, had his own fixed aim to attain. Intent on associating his name with a grandiose humanitarian movement, he was resolved not to return to his country without some sort of covenant of the new international life. He could not afford to go home empty handed. Therein lay his weakness and the source of his failure. For whenever his attitude toward the great powers was taken to mean, "Unless you give me my covenant, you cannot have your treaty," the retort was ready, without our treaty there will be no covenant."

An interesting point brought out by Dr. Dillon is that the freedom of the seas was never as much as alluded to at the peace table. When Mr. Wilson sailed for France a cable despatch sent from his boat read to the effect that the freedom of the seas was one of the things that he would insist upon at the peace table. In response to this despatch a wireless message was sent him from London, saying that "If he wished to do business with Britain," he must eliminate that principle from his program. He did. "Without a fight or remonstrance, the President struck it out," is Dr. Dillon's laconic comment. He adds as an afterthought, "The fourteen points were not discussed at the conference."

IGNORANCE AND SECRECY

The main drawback to the work of the conference was the leaders' ignorance of the history, geography, psychology and ethnography of the peoples of the world. The leaders themselves were aware of this ignorance, but waved it aside as nothing of much importance.

"Whether one contemplates them in the light of their public acts or through the prism of gossip, the figures cut by the delegates of the great powers were pathetic. Giants in the parliamentary sphere, they shrank to the dimension of dwarfs in the international. . . . The eminent parliamentarians failed to rise to the gentle height of average statecraft. They appeared in their new and august character of world-reformers with all the roots still clinging to them of the rank electoral soil from which they sprang. Their words alone were redolent of idealism, their deeds were too often marred by pettifogging compromises or childish blunders—constructive phrases and destructive acts. . . . Thus, "open covenants openly arrived at" came to mean arbitrary ukases issued by a secret conclave and "the self-determination of peoples" connoted im-

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German Commander Is Shown As Poor Loser

By Cornelis De Witt Willcox
(Colonel United States Army; Professor of Modern Languages, West Point)

Ludendorff's Own Story, August, 1914-November, 1918. Two volumes, Harper and Brothers.

LUDENDORFF'S story is a plea in avoidence. His purpose is not the establishment of the truth but the establishment of a case.

In his presentation his work naturally falls into two parts, dealing with the eastern and the western fronts respectively. Equally naturally do these differ in interest and importance. It is even possible to feel that his account of the eastern operation is valuable in itself. Here, moreover, he is not without the grace of truth; for example, he admits that his great victory of Tannenberg would have been impossible had Von Rennenkampf merely marched his army forward. This obvious truth, of course, brings into relief the audacity of his plan, unless, indeed, he had private information that Von Rennenkampf would stand still. And so of all the operations on the Russian front; it is clear that he glosses over certain operations, but his account is at least that of a man fully qualified, as far as he goes, by knowledge first hand, even though biassed.

But neither the value of his work nor the world's estimate of its author will be determined by his career in the east. Ludendorff eventually became the driver of the finest military machine that the world has ever known. That machine broke down, and it did so with his hand on the throttle. In these, his memoirs, he undertakes to show his countrymen, not the rest of the world, that they, not he, were responsible for this breakdown; that the army failed because the country, the civil side, had failed and that it had done so in spite of his warnings of the fate awaiting it if the warnings continued unheeded.

Shortly after the fall of Liege Ludendorff was ordered to the eastern front as Chief of Staff to Gen. von Hindenburg. For four years and more these two worked together "like one man," says Ludendorff. Why not? After discussion with his assistants he would lay his "ideas for the initiation and conduct of *all* (italics ours) operations briefly and concisely before the Field Marshal." And Ludendorff expressed his satisfaction in knowing "that from Tannenberg to my resignation in October, 1918, he (the Field Marshal) *always* (italics ours again) agreed with my views and approved my draft orders." The "one man" was Ludendorff. Von Hindenburg after a few paragraphs in his praise in the forepart of Vol. I., virtually disappears from the narrative. In Ludendorff's pages he is only little less a dummy than the Emperor himself.

Only one man stands out in these pages: their author. In vain will the reader look for appreciations of the great commanders of either side. The Grand Duke Nicholas, to be sure, is, in so many words, admitted to be really a great soldier, but he constitutes a solitary exception. Foch is barely mentioned; Petain appears once, and then only as relieving Nivelle; Haig once Pershing not at all. Ludendorff holds the stage alone; perhaps no other commander of a great army has in the whole realm of military history made so lavish a use of the pronoun of the first person.

In so doing, without intending it, he issues a challenge; in his preface he declares his purpose of giving "an account of those deeds of the German people and of their army with which my name will be for all time associated."

He admits his responsibility, which indeed he could not escape if he would, but his manner of discharging this responsibility is a challenge to others to show cause why they should not be held responsible for the German disaster.

The chief interest of the book lies in the part, substantially three-fourths of the whole, devoted to the operations of the western front. If we are to believe what he says, it is difficult if not impossible to avoid the impression than on taking over the special control of this front, which he did on August 26, 1916, Ludendorff felt that the work before him was to be vastly different from that of the East. It would almost seem as if from the outset he had adumbrated his defeat.

It is in this portion of his work that the man stands self-revealed. He was now in direct command of the mightiest part of his mighty war machine. In greater measure than was the case with his adversaries, he could call upon all the resources of mechanical engineering applied to the arts of war. His troops were operating on interior lines in regions every square foot of which had long been known to them. They had suffered, of course, but so had the French and British. If the responsibility was his, so was the power. And yet he failed.

His failure is the extremity of bitterness to him. To explain it, to avert the blame from himself, he has recourse so to say to indictments, to arraignments. He goes so far as to say that he had no "army," only a "militia experienced in war." Supposing this to be true, it never occurs to him that this must also have been the case with his adversaries; that in respect of one of them, this must always have been the case; and that in respect of the third, he was not even "experienced" in war. His best officers, those of the old Corps of Officers, are all dead. Of course the French and British had kept theirs, that is, if he would admit that the British had ever had any.

He stands on surer ground when he finds in the shortness of the food supply one reason for the fall in morale of both the army and of the people at home. But his views on the blockade that caused the shortage are original. England established it in order so to weaken the body as to prepare the mind for the poison of propaganda. An incidental purpose was to make war on children still unborn, "so that a physically inferior race might arise in Germany." To starve Germany by blockade was a heinous and odious violation of international law; to starve England by submarines was entirely legitimate.

On the political side, the Emperor is no longer an Emperor, but the Entente has a Wilson, a Clemenceau, a Lloyd George. As for Germany it has no statesmen; chancellors it has, and secretaries of state, but these are not statesmen; they do not realise the im-

(Continued on Page 15)

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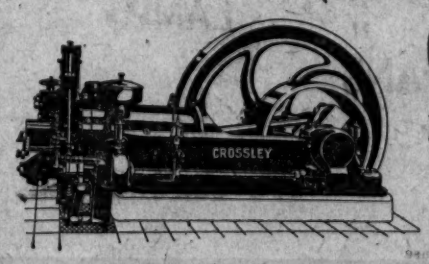

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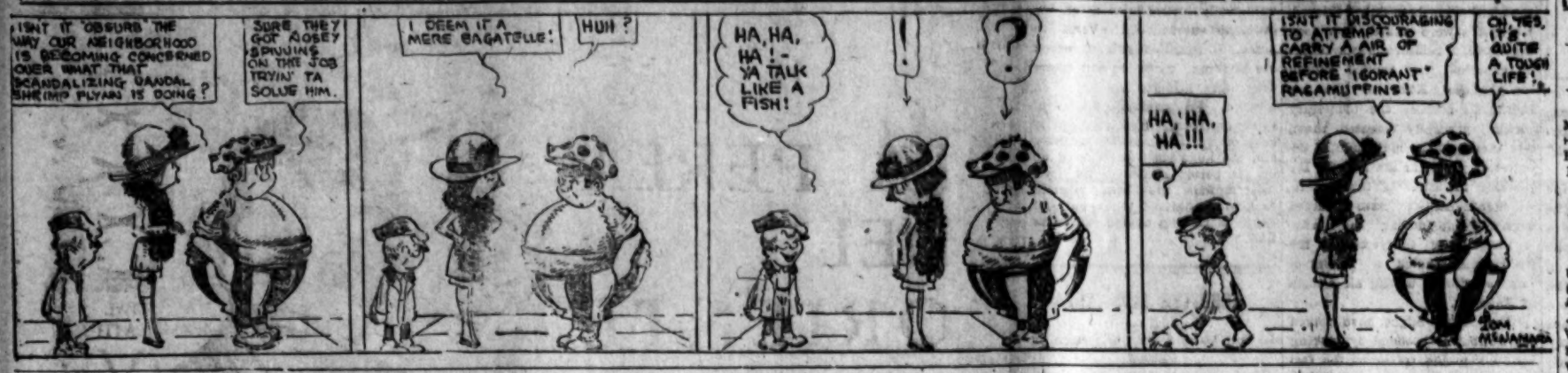
ISNT IT OBSURB THE WAY OUR NEIGHBORHOOD IS BECOMING CONCERNED OVER WHAT THAT SCANDALIZING VANDAL SHRIMP FLYAN IS DOING?
SURE THEY GOT ROSEY SPINNING ON THE JOB TRYIN' TA SOLVE HIM.
I DEEM IT A MERE BAGATELLE!
HUH?
HA, HA, HA!- YA TALK LIKE A FISH!
HA, HA, HA!!!
ISNT IT DISCOURAGING TO ATTEMPT TO CARRY A AIR OF REFINEMENT BEFORE "IGORANT" RAGAMUFFINS!
OH, YES, IT'S QUITE A TOUGH LIFE!
TOM McNAMARA

Musical Matters

By R. B Hurry, Mus. B.

Correspondents wishing to draw attention to Musical matters, or to ask questions, should address the writer, care of The China Press, *enclosing real names and addresses, not necessarily for publication.*

II.

The power of enjoying and loving the best music is not a rare and special privilege, but the natural inheritance of everyone who has ear enough to distinguish one tune from another and wit enough to prefer order to incoherence. Plain people who like music are a little bewildered by its complexity and by the pace at which it crosses their attention. The first step in understanding is to learn the actual elements of which it is composed; to show, by opening the door of the Masters' workshop, not the secret of their mastery, for none can show that, but the way in which they used their tools and dealt with their materials.

SIMPLE TERMS EXPLAINED

The first article of this series explained the purpose of the course. It is assumed that some readers 'do not know a thing about music' and some short explanations of terms must necessarily follow.

Notes.—The sounds of nature range from 'low' to 'high' (to use purely conventional terms), proceeding by a mere smooth incline. When a dog howls, a cat mews, or a cow moos, it is merely using a section of that incline, beginning at the lowest point of which its vocal chords are capable and proceeding to the highest, or vice versa. Birds do not glide like cats, they hop: their song too, as it happens, proceeds not by a smooth movement but from point to point in the 'incline' of sounds. In other words the birds use notes—and so do humans, birds and humans being the only true musical families of the world's creatures. N. B. English Notes = American Tones. Each of these words has another meaning. Notes are the written or printed signs in music, whilst Tones (the American equivalent) are also the larger steps of the scale or ladder of 'notes.' Do not call the keys of the piano 'notes', but the sound played by a key is (in English) a note. As will be seen, Keys has also another meaning.

Scales and Keys. A bird inherits a little combination of distinct sounds or notes from its ancestors, and contents itself with repeating this over and over as long as it lives. Man invents new combinations in infinite variety, consequently man needs a working system. He fixes on a certain series of notes with a definite relation to each other and makes his tunes out of these. The notes selected and played (or sung) in series is called a Scale. A Scale is the regiment of the notes used in a human tune, drawn up on parade, and made to number off.

It is found, as an acoustical fact, that any given note recurs at higher and lower pitches, so that the whole long staircase of notes is divided into a number of short flights of stairs, and these become the scale-units of music.

In normal European and American music each of these scale-units is divided into twelve equal parts, of which seven are chosen for chief services, the others being called on as auxilliaries. If the main note is included both at the top and bottom this seven-series finishes at the eighth, in which case we have what is called an Octave. The next flight is then the same scale 'in an upper octave' as each note recurs in order. The seven main notes may be chosen out of the twelve according to two systems. The one system produces what we call the Major Scale, the other the Minor Scale. The effect of the two scales is very different.

The twelve notes are divided from each other by intervals called semitones: two semitones make a tone. The semitone is therefore the closest at which sounds can stand in our systems. On the piano keyboard any two adjacent keys give notes a semitone apart; any two keys next-but-one to each other are a tone apart (whether black or white has nothing to do with it; there is no distinction of color—all have equal rights of citizenship).

The Major Scale can be begun from any of the twelve keys on the piano by proceeding upwards as follows (I=tone; ½=semitone): I-I-½-I-I-I-½.

The Minor Scale by proceeding upwards: I-½-I-I-½-I-½-I.

The essential difference between the Major and Minor Scales is that in the lower part of the Major Scale the first semitone occurs between numbers III and IV, and in the lower part of the Minor Scale between numbers II and III. A few scales played on the piano from different black and white keys (making the steps as above) will show the great difference of effect in the Major and Minor Scales.

For convenience letter-names are given to the notes of the white keys of the piano as follows: A, B, C, D, E, F, G. Since the notes recur again those are all the letters required. The note next above that of any of the white keys is called its sharp (C-sharp etc.,), and the one next below, its flat, (B-flat etc.,) A glance at the piano will show that on the keyboard shap and flat notes will belong mostly to the black keys, but that in three cases they will fall on white keys, which white keys will not only have their own proper names but also an additional name acquired from another note, (the note of the key next). This is simple enough: you may speak of a man as Tom Brown, or you may speak of him as Bill Jones' neighbor.

The object of our explanation so far has been to enable a reader who did not know a single fact about our tonal system when he began this article to understand in future what is meant by such terms as 'C major' or 'D minor,' 'G sharp minor' or 'B flat major.' A piece 'in' the key of C major (or simply 'in C') is one of which the main prevailing choice of notes is made by the use of those found in the major scale beginning on the note C, and so forth. Where the note C is found on the piano does not matter to the reader, but if he does not know the names of the notes on the piano, (that is, the keys for the notes) he can get a friend to show him in two minutes. He will not be likely to confuse 'keys' as used for the little black and white levers that move the hammers in the piano, to 'keys' as used in naming the scales from their starting notes.

The writer will gladly answer any questions from readers in connection with this series of articles on "Appreciation of Music."

German Commander Is Shown As Poor Loser

(Continuer from Page 14)

portance of the army to the state. They have power, or could have it by seizing it, but they do not use it, either from impotence or cowardice. The enemy propaganda is viciously effective both in the army and at home, but against it Germany has no defense. And the propaganda had been busy for years before the Entente forced her war upon Germany. "Even the Masonic lodges of the world, as had long been planned by England, worked in the service of the Anglo-Saxon."

It was perfectly correct, it was wise, to send Lenin and Trotsky to Russia in order to sap that country, but it was monstrous to allow their doctrines, once they had done their work in the enemy's territory, to invade that of Germany. It was the people at home, with their government that failed. Upon this lament he never fails to ring the changes. The army, in spite of the increasing number of deserters and shirkers, was still brave and heroic, still equal to its task, but as the stress grew, it needed moral support from home and never got it. And so he goes on, criticising the tentative peace negotiations, the submarines, the Government, its allies, the Ministers, the roads, the weather, the mud, the food, the morale, the obstinacy of the Entente, its ruthlessness, even his own army.

And yet, in spite of all these complaints, when he opened his great offensive on March 21, 1918, he had 206 divisions to the Entente's 160. He attacked at the weakest point, with what success the whole world knows; drove through and stopped. He is under no illusion about the matter; brilliant as was the feat, strategically it was a disappointment. Similarly of his effort of May 27—it forced no decision. True to form and perhaps "according to plan," Ludendorff is ready with his reasons for these failures—deterioration in the army's morale, due to the re-enrolment of men returning from capacity in Russia; depression caused by the monotony of the rations, separatist spirit among the Bavarians, reaction from the homeland under the pressure of "hostile propaganda and of speeches made by enemy statesmen which were directly leveled at us."

Hut, as elsewhere in his pages, of the remarkable effort made by the Allies not one word. We Americans perhaps form an exception. At Chateau-Thierry "Americans, who had been a long time in France, had bravely attacked our thinly held fronts, but they were unskilfully led, attacked in dense masses and failed." Just as was the case against the French and British, "here, too, our men felt themselves superior."

It is not uninteresting to assemble a few of the things he says about us, for he loses no opportunity to cheapen our collective fighting ability. Thus the American attacks on July 19 made in the Marne salient, broke down. "The six American division that had taken part in the battle had suffered most severely without achieving any successes. One division appears to have been broken up in order to bring them up to establishment. Notwithstanding the gallantry of the individual American soldier, the inferior quality of the American troops is proved by the fact that two brave German divisions were able to withstand the main attack by very superior American forces for several weeks."

In spite, however, of this persistent depreciation of our troops it is evident that from the start our intervention cast a menacing shadow on Ludendorff's soul in the evening of the German Day. The matter finally boils down to "the fact that these new American re-inforcements could release English and French division on quiet sectors" and so "weighed heavily in the balance against us. This was of the greatest importance and helps to explain the influence exerted by the American contingent (!) on the issue of the conflict. It was for this reason that America became the deciding factor in the war."

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, APRIL 25, 1920

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus	Jap.	Reg
TODAY							
Manila Direct	E. of Russia	15.00	..	..	..	..	14.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Europe via Hongkong	Tamba Maru	..	..	..	..	16.00	15.30
H'kong, Straits, India							
N. Russia & Europe via Suez	Tamba Maru	15.30	..	..	..	..	15.30
U.S.A., Canada N. Russia and Europe,	H. Dollar	17.00	..	..	..	..	16.30
TOMORROW							
Hongkong and Canton	Ichang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	Yamashiro M.	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Japan & A'rica via N'saki	Y'shiro M.	..	..	..	..	$30.00	15.30
Vladivostok & Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..				17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
W'wei, C'foo & T'tsin	Koonshing	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Koonshing	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Manila and Hongkong	E. of Russia	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Dalny	Sakaki Maru	19.00	..	..	..	..	18.30
Chefoo	Hsinming	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Wenchow	Hsean	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan Ports	Y'shiro M.	19.00	..	..	..	..	18.30
V'stok and Siberia via Pukow & Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train			..	17.00	..	17.00
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tuesday, April 27.							
W'wei, C'foo and T'tsin	Shuntien	...	14.00	..	..	..	13.30
S'tow, H'kong & C'ton	Fooshing	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
Swatow and Hongkong	do	..	14.00	..	..	..	..
Chefoo	Esang	21.00	17.00	..	..	..	21.00
Vladivostok & Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Shuntien	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
Japan Ports	Omi Maru	19.00	..	..	..	..	18.30
Wednesday, April 28.							
Amoy and Hongkong	Sunning	...	17.00	..	..	..	..
Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Sunning	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe	Manila M.	15.30	..	..	..	..	15.00
Friday, April 30.							
Swatow & Hongkong	Chenan	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Saturday, May 1.							
W'wei, C'foo, and T'tsin	Fengtien	..	9.00	..	..	..	..

B Letters and boxes with declared value at 7:30 p.m. Parcels at 4 p.m. and money orders at 3 p.m.

C Money orders and parcels at 11 a.m.

E Registered articles at 5 p.m. on previous day.

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Peace Conference As Maker Of International Discords

(Continued from Page 14)

plicit obedience to dictatorial decrees.

"No Secretaries were admitted to its (the Peace Conference's) gatherings and no official minutes of the proceedings were recorded. Communications were never issued to the press. It resembled a gang of benevolent conspirators, whose debates and resolutions were swallowed up by darkness and mystery.

"Even the most modest meeting of a provincial taxpayers' association keeps minutes of its discussion. The world parliament kept none. Eschewing traditional usages as became naive shapers of the new world and ignoring history, the Five, Four or Three shut themselves up in a room, talked informally and disconnectedly without a common principle, program, or method and separated again without having reached a conclusion. Each one was free to dictate to his secretary his recollections of what had gone on, but as these precis were given from memory they necessarily differed one from the other on various important points. . . . In one day they are said to have skimmed the problems of Spitzbergen, Morocco, Danzig and the feeding of the enemy populations, leaving each problem where they had found it. The moment the discussion of a contentious question approached a climax, the specter of disagreement deterred them from pursuing it to a conclusion, and they passed on quickly to some other question. And when, after months had been spent in these Penelopean labors, definite decisions respecting the peace had to be taken lest the impatient people should rise up and wrest matters into their own hands, the delegates deferred the various problems which they had been unable to solve to the wisdom and tact of the future League of Nations."

MORE SECRECY

This same secrecy obtained in the publication of the Peace Treaty. Whenever an official or the press of France asked for the context of a section of it or the whole of it, various excuses were made for refusing. One was "The President has not yet signed it." Another was that Article 8 forbade its publication until all the preliminaries had been arranged. Dr. Dillon says:

"The editor of Bonsoir imported 600 copies of the forbidden Treaty from Switzerland, and sent them as a present to the Deputies of the Chamber, whereupon, the parliamentary authorities posted up a notice informing all Deputies who desired a copy to call at the questor's office where they would receive it gratuitously as a present from the Bonsoir. Accordingly the Deputies, including the Speaker, Deschanel, thronged to the questor's office. Even solemn-faced Ministers received a copy of the thick volume which I possessed ever since the day it was issued."

In the Bullitt affair again Dillon shows the delegates of the conference again acting in secrecy, without accord and in pursuance of their policy of vacillation. He remarks that Mr. Wilson "in the depths of his heart seems to have cherished a vague fondness for Bolsheviki." And continues:

"From this rank soil of secrecy, repression and unveracity sprang noxious weeds. False reports and mendacious insinuations were launched, spread, credited, impairing such prestige as the conference still enjoyed, while the fragmentary announcements ventured on now and again by the delegates, in sheer self-defense, were summarily dismissed as "eye wash" for the public. . . .

"Whenever a topic came up for discussion which could not be solved offhand, it was referred to a commission, and in many cases the commission was assisted by a mission which proceeded to the country concerned and within a few weeks returned with data which were assumed to supply materials enough for a decision, even though most of its members were unacquainted with the language of the people whose condition they had been studying. How quick of apprehension these envoys were supposed to be may be inferred from the taste with which the American mission under General Harbord was charged and the space of time accorded him for achieving it. The members of this mission started from Brest in the last decade of August for the Caucasus, making a stay at Constantinople on the way, and were due back in Paris early in October. During the few intervening weeks "the mission," General Harbord said, "will go into every phase of the situation, political, racial, economic, financial and commercial. I shall also investigate highways, harbors, agricultural and mining conditions, the question of raising an Armenian army, policing problems, and the raw material of Armenia."

"Only specialists who have some practical acquaintanceship with the Caucasus, its conditions, peoples, languages, and problems can appreciate the herculean effort needed to tackle intelligently any one of the many subjects, all of which this improvided commission under a military General undertook to master in four weeks. Never was a chaotic world set right and reformed at such a bewildering pace."

ITALY AND THE JUGO-SLAVS

Dr. Dillon goes into detail on the subject of Italy's controversy with Jugo-Slavia. It was here that President Wilson, according to him, most markedly showed his weakness. Insistence on the acceptance of the Fourteen Points, where he disregarded them with England and France, he gives as not the smallest of the President's mistakes. But a more important one, in Dillon's view, was the appeal to the people of Italy through the Italian press on a proposal respecting Dalmatia and Fiume before the Italian Premier had had time to take action on the matter.

His opinion is that in going "over the heads of the Italian Government," President Wilson committed an unforgiveable crime in statesmanship. It resulted in the withdrawal of the Italian delegates from the conference.

Of the vacillating policy of the Peace Conference toward Bolshevism Dr. Dillon says, among other things, this:

"The expedients and counter-expedients to which the conference had recourse in their fitful struggles with Bolshevism were so many surprises to every one concerned and were at times redolent of comedy. But what was levity and ignorance on the part of the delegates meant death and worse than death to tens of thousands of their proteges. In Russia their agents zealously egged on the order-loving population to rise up against the Bolsheviki and attack their strong positions, promising them immediate military help if they succeeded. But when, these exploits having been duly achieved, the agents were asked how soon the foreign reinforcements might be expected, they replied calling for patience. After a time the Bolsheviki assailed the temporary victors, generally defeated them, and then put a multitude of defenseless people to the sword. Deplorable incidents of this nature, which are said to have occurred several times during the Spring of 1919, shook the credit of the Allies, and kindled a feeling of just resentment among all classes of Russians.

"The Allies might have solved the Bolshevist problem by making up their minds which of the two alternative policies—war against, or tolerance of, Bolshevism—they preferred and by taking suitable action in good time. If they had handled the Russian tangle with skill and repaid a great sacrifice with a small one before it was yet too late, they might have hoped to harvest in abundant fruits in the fullness of time. But they belonged to the class of the undecided, whose members continually suffer from the absence of a middle word between yes and no connoting what is neither positive nor negative. They let opportunity slip." . . .

Dr. Dillon ends his book with the following:

"Whatever the tests one applies to the work of the conference—ethical, social or political—they reveal it as a factor eminently calculated to sap high interests, to weaken the moral nerve of the present generation, to fan the flames of national and racial hatred, to dig an abyss between the classes and the masses, and to throw open the sluice gates to the inrush of the waves of anarchist internationalities. Truth, justice, equiety and liberty have been twisted and pressed into the service of economico-political boards.

"In the United States the people who prided themselves on their aloofness are already fighting over European interests. In Europe every nation's hand is raised against its neighbor's, and every people's hand against its ruling class. Every Government is making its policy subservient to the needs of the future war, which is universally looked upon as an unavoidable outcome of the Versailles peace. Imperialism and militarism are striking roots in soil where they were hitherto unknown. In a word, Prussianism, instead of being destroyed, has been openly adopted by its ostensible enemies, and the huge sacrifices offered up by the heroic armies of the foremost nations are being misused to give one-half of the world just cause to rise up against the other half."

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Transportation Scheme That Will Weave All Cities Of Province In Net

SURVEYORS NOW AT WORK

Deepening Of River Will Break Japan's Domination Of Shantung

(*China Press Correspondence*)

ONE of the most far reaching as well as the most daring programs ever presented to any province in China is Civil Governor C'hu Ying-kuang's plan of building 4,000 li of automobile roads and of deepening the Hsiao Ch'ing River.

Mr. T'ang En-liang, a graduate of Purdue University in Civil Engineering and at present on the staff of Shantung Christian University, has been appointed to take charge of the Bureau of Roads and Waterways. At present Mr. T'ang has two parties of ten men each surveying roads in and around the city of Tsinan.

If this scheme is actually carried out in its entirety, it will bring about an economic transformation of Shantung. First of all, it will weave all the important cities of the province in a unified transportation net. Under existing conditions many of the important cities, as for example Chefoo, are hamstrung economically, because they lack adequate land transportation facilities.

But far more important than connecting the chief cities is the fact that such motor truck roads and the deepening of the Hsiao Ch'ing River would break the backbone of Japan's economic domination in Shantung. At present Japan has a monopoly of the existing railway facilities in the eastern half of the province. Even if the Chinese themselves should build the proposed Chefoo-Weihsien railway, both the railroad and Chefoo would still be at the mercy of the Japanese. Governor Ch'u's proposed scheme of automobile roads touches the sea at three different points, Lung K'ou, Chefoo and Hai Yang, and connects with the Tientsin and Fukow railroad at a point not yet definitely determined. With these motor truck roads in operation even a novice will see that Japan can no longer hold an economic dagger at the throat of the Chinese merchants, manufacturers and mine owners in the eastern part of the province.

TO DEEPEN RIVER

Even more important, perhaps, than the building of the roads is the deepening of the Hsiao Ch'ing River. With characteristic keenness Governor Ch'u says "Since the building of the Chiao-Chi railroad these districts are dependent upon this river for transportation in competition with the railroad. Therefore, the improvement of this river so as to make steam navigation possible must not be delayed." In the November, 1914, issue of The Far Eastern Review Bronson Rea first advocated this plan as a means of checking Japanese aggression in the province Shantung. The Governor has adopted Mr. Rea's suggestion.

The appended map and a translation of the Governor's plan bring out the salient points of the proposed program.

1. The lines of communications of the whole province should be so improved that the railroads, waterways, commercial ports, sea-ports, all the districts producing important commercial products, and all the places of military and naval importance may be connected by roads fit for heavy motor trucks. A necessary preliminary step is investigating the conditions to determine which shall be trunk lines and which shall be branch roads.

RAILROAD PLANS

2. The Chiao-Chi (Shantung Railroad) and Tsinpu (Tientsin-Pukow Railroad) railroads serve the districts east, south, and northwest of Tsinan as convenient lines of communication. The districts west of Tsinan such as Tung Ch'ang and Liu Ch'ing, the Tsao district southwest of Tsinan, the Wu Ting district due north of Tsinan, the Li-I district southeast of Tsinan, the Teng-lai, Lungkow and Huanghsien districts and all the districts along the sea coast northwest of Tsinan are too far from the railways and the waterways. Some of them are several and others tens of days distant from Tsinan, in consequence of which political progress as well as commercial and industrial development lag deplorably. These are matters of the greatest importance. In determining the trunk roads and the branch roads, the above mentioned districts shall be considered the starting points.

3. The seven trunk lines of the province are to be designated as follows:—

(a) The Lungkow-Weihsien trunk road (Lungkow, Huang Shan-kuan, Chu Ch'iao, Yie Hsien, Sha Ho, Ch'and I, Weihsien).

(b) The Chefoo-Weihsien trunk road (Chefoo, Fu Shan, Ch'i Hsia, Lai Yang, Ping Tu, Ch'ang I, Weihsien).

(c) Weihsien-I Hsien trunk road (Weihsien, An Ch'ui, Chu Ch'eng, Chu Hsien, Lin I, I Hsien).

(d) The T'ai An-Yen Pien trunk road (T'ai An, Hsin T'ai, Mang Yin, Lin I, Yen Pien).

(e) The Tsaohsien-Tsining trunk road (Ho Pien, Ho Chei, Ting T'ao, Wu Ch'eng, Chin Chiang, Ta I Chi, Tsining).

(f) The Ping Yuan-Tsining trunk road (Ping Yuan, En Hsien, Kao T'ang, Ch'ing Ping, Poa Ping, Liao Ch'eng, Tung Chao Chia Lou, Yellow River Ferry, Tsining).

(g) The Ch'ang I-Ping Yuan trunk road (Ch'ang I, Shou Kuang, Kuang Lao, Poa Hsing, Kao Yuan, Ch'ing Ch'eng, Chi Tung, Yellow River Ferry, Shang Ho, Lin I, Ping Yuan).

BRANCH LINES

4. Ten branch roads branching from the above mentioned seven trunk lines:—

(a) Branch of the Lungkow-Weihsien trunk road (From Huang Shang to Chao Yuan).

(b) Branch of the Chefoo-Weihsien trunk road (From Lai Yang-Hai Yang-Weihaiwei t. Wen Tong).

(c) Branches of the Weihsien-I Hsien trunk line:—

i. Chu Hsien to I Shui.

ii. Chu Hsien to Er Chao Shi Chui Shoa.

(d) Branches of the Tsao Hsien-Tsining trunk road:—

i. Ts'ao Hsien to Ch'eng Wu.

ii. Fu T'ai to Chia Hsiang.

iii. Yai I Chi of Chin Hsiang—Yun Ch'eng to Pu Hsien.

5. The above mentioned trunk and branch roads make a total of about 4,000 li. The surveying should be undertaken in sections and finished without delay. An investigation of the business conditions and of the places needing defense is to determine which roads are to be built by the government, which by the merchants and which by the joint efforts of the merchants and the government. The building program is to be pushed as rapidly as possible. A map of the various trunk and branch roads has been prepared and is open to inspection. The details for carrying out the work cannot be decided until the surveying and the necessary calculations have been finished.

REASONS ARE GIVEN

The reasons for the trunk and branch lines are as follows:

(1) For the Chiao Tung districts, thickly populated and rich in resources, and the districts along the coast line and bearing on the problems of defense, where formerly the merchants planned to build the Chefoo-Weihsien line, we think that there should be two trunk lines. We are not concerned at present with the places on the sea coast having water communication.

(2) In the Ts'ao Hsien and Tsining districts southwest of Tsinan and bordering on the provinces of Anhui, and Honan, owing to the extreme importance of communication and defense in these regions, the trunk line should have numerous branch lines to ensure convenient communication facilities.

(3) The original provincial plan for the Chiao-I line has disappeared. Investigations made at the time, revealed that the Germans were planning to invest capital in railways to connect the Chiao-I districts with Tsingtao for the purpose of securing special privileges in the southwest districts. This was a very dangerous plot.

At present the Tsingtao question is not yet settled and foreigners control the situation. Now, it is proposed to let the trunk line in the Lin-I district connect directly with the two trunk lines of the Chiao Tung districts as to avoid the control of foreigners as well as dependence on the Chiao Tsi railways.

NEW PROPOSAL MADE

(4) Formerly, it was twice proposed to build the Chefoo-Weihsien railway to connect with the Chiao-Tsi railroad. Now, some propose to connect such a line with the Chun-pu railroad at Teihsien (Teichow). The building of such a railroad would require much capital and can hardly be carried out. We propose to build a road connecting with the trunk road of the Lin-I district. This will serve more conveniently the interests both of commerce and of defense.

(5) The administrative seats of the present "tao" and of the old "fu" are the political and commercial centers of the various districts. The main idea of this plan is to have the trunk roads go through these centers in accordance with the road building regulations issued by the Central Government.

(6) To have the trunk roads follow the old official roads ("Kuan Tao") will be easy and will also save time and money. In case the official roads are too distant, then the roads most convenient may be followed. Where there are no convenient roads and it is necessary to have short and direct routes, land may be purchased to facilitate such construction. After the actual surveying has been finished, this matter will again be taken up for final settlement.

(7) All branches are to be linked up with trunk lines. If, however, the conditions of certain places necessitate branch roads which cannot be connected with trunk roads, they may be linked up with railroads, waterways or rivers.

(8) Trunk roads and branch roads are all important, and in the matter of surveying, investigating and building in sections, such distinctions should not be made. Of the three methods of construction (1) by the government, (2) by the merchants, and (3) by the combined efforts of the government and the merchants, the second is the most important. The government emphasising administrative matters in the interest of the local government and of places needing defense would first build the roads at such places, but the merchants emphasising commercial prosperity and productive resources would petition the government to allow them to first construct the commercially important roads. If any merchants petition for permission to build a road, they are not to be denied on the ground of the precedence of roads.

NEW PROJECTS PROPOSED

(9) In addition to the above mentioned trunk and branch roads, there are others, which on account of special circumstances, must also be built; such as the Tsinan-Lokou road, the Ch'ing-Ts'ao road, recently asked for by the merchants, the Poa Shan light railway, etc., and others like the road from Lin-I to Hsuchow in Kiangsu, or the road from Tung Lin to Chang Tei in Honan, the road from Tsaochow or Tsining to Weihuei in Honan, must be specially provided for.

(10) The proposed roads are to be built for motor truck traffic, but if merchants raise capital to build railroads instead they shall be permitted to do so, providing they furnish reliable evidence that they can successfully carry out their plan. (Recently merchants repeatedly petitioned to be allowed to build the Chefoo-Weihsien railroad). If they petition for permission to build a light railway instead, a motor car road is also to be built, because a light railway issued only for the transportation of goods and cannot be used for the transportation of troops or for travel.

(11) Besides the trunk and branch roads, there are the country and district roads which are of importance to agriculture. The responsibility for these rests upon the district magistrates who shall build in conformity with the rules laid down by the Ministry of the Interior. The building of these roads is to have as its object the advancement of agriculture, and such highways are not included in the program of building of trunk and branch lines.

BETTER TRANSPORTATION

(12) The aim of this road building program is to construct roads throughout the whole province, in every district and to every county seat. If some districts seem disregarded, it is because the investigation has not been completed. After the Provisional Road Office has been established and the survey has been completed, the whole matter will again be taken up.

B Waterways:

Means are to be devised for improving the various rivers of this province, except the Yellow River and the Grand Canal which is under the care of the River Bureau and of the Nan-Yun Lake and River Conservancy Bureau.

Among the remaining rivers the Hsiao Ch'ing River which has its source in the springs of Ch'ang Ch'ing and Li Ch'eng and flows eastward for 400 li through more than ten districts till it empties itself into the sea at Yang Chin-ken in Shou Kuang, should first be improved. Since the building of the Chiao Tsi railroad these districts are dependent upon this river for transportation in competition with the railroad. Therefore, the improvements of this river so as to make steam navigation possible, must not be delayed. Examine appended map. (The survey was carried out by the Lake and River Conservancy Bureau). On the South bank of the Hsiao Ch'ing River, there are the Yu Fu River, the Pei Yun Lake, Hsin Chiang River, Ch'ing Ho Creek, Ma Ta Lake, U Pei River, Hsiao Fu River, etc. On the other bank there is the Chi Mei Creek. All these are either water reservoirs or swamps which overflow the Ch'i Tung and Chang Ch'ui districts so that only a tenth of tons of thousands of acres produce any crops.

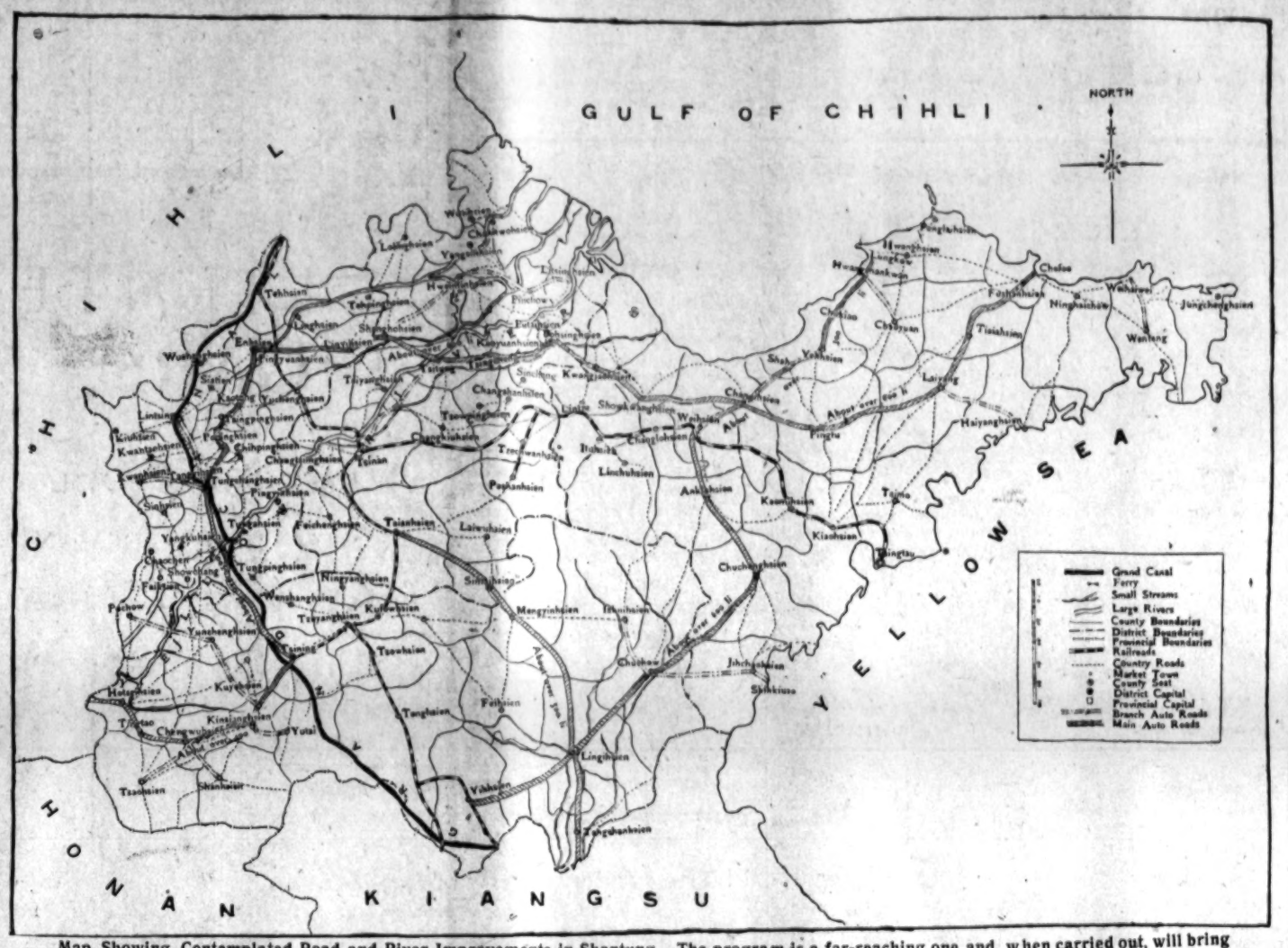
In the Poa Hsiang district the Chi Mei Creek constantly silts up and overflows its banks. The Nan Wu dike was built at the mouth of the Ts'ao Chia Creek to prevent the flood water from flowing eastward. Now, since the dike is not in repair, the fields for more than 40 li are constantly flooded. The plan of improvement to deepen the branches and the bed of the Hsiao Ch'ing River and to control the current by installing more locks and building more dikes so that these streams may be controlled in time of flood and used in seasons of drought.

WATERWAYS IMPORTANT

(1) Since the Hsiao Ch'ing River is one of the most important waterways of the province, the Ministry of the Interior has announced that the river ought to be immediately improved and the Lake and River Conservancy Bureau has made a survey, prepared maps and issued a report. The river should again be surveyed and the work undertaken.

(2) When the rainfall is heavy the Grand Canal easily overflows with the result that the people of Tei Hsien and surrounding regions often suffer heavily. Although the Lake and River Conservancy Bureau has considered this matter it is feared that progress will be slow and completion indefinitely delayed. Therefore, the Provincial Road Bureau should consult with the Lake and River Conservancy Bureau so that the Canal shall first be repaired in the districts subject to floods and thus further disasters prevented.

(3) The rivers of Shantung are too numerous to mention, such as the Tsu Hai River, Ta Wen River, the I River, the Wei, the Si River, the Mu River, the Chao Wang River, etc. Although they are of no importance as means of communication, for years they have not been improved, the dikes are damaged and the streams are silting. When the river survey is undertaken, attention should also be paid to these and streams which can be used as means of communication should be improved, but at present it is very difficult to present a plan for the improvement of these streams.



Map Showing Contemplated Road and River Improvements in Shantung. The program is a far-reaching one and, when carried out, will bring about an economic transformation of Shantung.

Salvation Army Aids Million Girls To Wed

Organisation In Britain Promotes Emigration Of Women In Excess Of Men

New York, March 7.—The Salvation Army in the British Isles, working in co-operation with the government, is promoting emigration of the approximately 1,250,000 women in excess of the male population there, according to an announcement yesterday by Commissioner David C. Lamb, London foreign secretary to the Army, on a mission to the United States.

Spinsterhood or emigration is the fate of these women, the commissioner asserted, adding:

"We offer no apology for active propaganda designed to procure a better distribution of the sexes. There are a million and a quarter more women than men in the British Isles today, and one of the biggest after-the-war tasks assigned to the Salvation Army in Britain is to stimulate female emigration and direct it to those colonies in the British Empire, such as Western Canada and portions of Africa and Australia, where there are more male than female inhabitants. The prospect of placing female domestics in the United States has not been overlooked.

"The Salvation Army has despatched several shiploads of emigrants to Canada already. We help them make arrangements to leave the old country, provide transportation when necessary, and through our world-wide organisation see to it that the emigrants are safely settled in the new land.

"Our records show that of the girls who emigrated some years ago to certain sections where women were in the minority 60 percent were married within three years of their arrival. This fact and the opportunity for work at good wages in other lands are not without significance to the tens of thousands of thoughtful and enterprising women in the British Isles."

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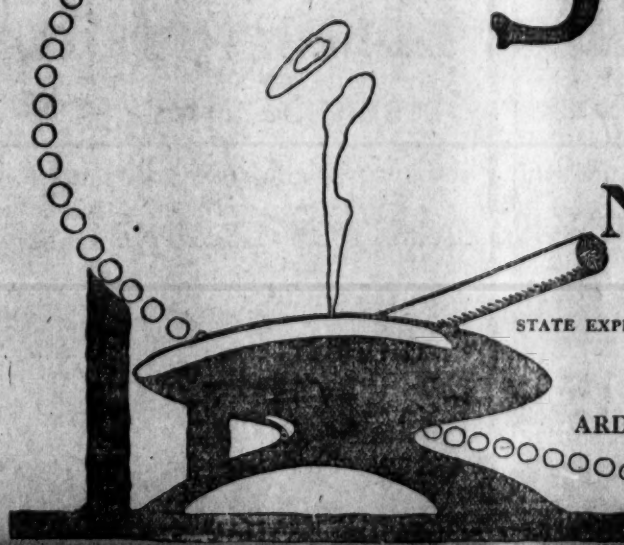

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NOTABLE SERVICES ORDERED BY POPE

Most Impressive Will Be Canonisation Of Joan Of Arc; Others Set For May

Rome, Feb. 10.—In spite of the difficulties of the present time the Pope has decided to hold a series of very important functions—to wit, the canonisation of several saints, including Joan of Arc.

The date has been fixed for the Ascension, which falls on May 13, but it may be changed later. The Pope has already appointed a committee whose business is to make all preparations for these solemn church festivals, when thousands of pilgrims, especially from France, will flock to Rome. The committee consists of Cardinal Vico, Prefect of the Congregation of Rites, President; Cardinal Vannutelli, Dean of the Sacred College; Cardinal Granito di Belmonte; Cardinal Merry del Val, Archpriest of Saint Peter's; Cardinal Gasparri, Secretary of State; Mgr. Verde, Secretary of the Congregation of Rites, and several other prelates who hold high offices in the Holy See.

It has been practically decided to hold three canonisations on the same day—Joan of Arc, Marguerite Marie Alcoque and Gabriel de l'Addolorato, Passionist. This is a change from the original plan of having Joan of Arc's canonisation apart. It is thought that the French would prefer the original arrangement which gave greater honor to the Maid o' Orleans.

Four and perhaps five other beatifications will be made on the Sundays following that of Joan of Arc. These include several French founders of religious houses and the Venerable Plunkett, an Irishman, besides some missionaries who lost their lives in Uganda.

The canonisations will be preceded by secret, semi-public and public consistories, so that there will be plenty for the pilgrims to see and hear during their stay in Rome.

A canonisation is one of the few functions at which the Pope is present in St. Peters. He is carried down from the Vatican Palace in the gestatorial chair dressed in gorgeous robes and with the triple crown on his head. He is surrounded by his guards and court in all the glory of their gala uniforms and preceded by heralds bearing enormous fans of white ostrich feathers.

Romans who hear of these functions are wondering where the pilgrims are going to sleep, as the city is already so full that even members of Parliament cannot find beds but have to sleep on lounges in the parliamentary writing room.

The World correspondent asked a prelate who is on the Preparation Committee what it is going to do about the housing problem, and he answered:

"I really don't know. We haven't even thought about that yet."

Senator Apolloni, the Mayor of Rome, has now exercised his official prerogative and seized plots of land in various parts of the city which the owners refuse to build on. The city will pay a nominal price for them and build apartment houses on the sites. In this way it is hoped to take practical steps towards providing homes for thousands of people who are now without them. The owners of the sites seized have been afraid to build owing to the 400 percent increase in the price of materials and excessive labor demands, coupled with a prospect of increased taxation. When the city builds, material is furnished by the Government at lower prices, and real estate is immune from taxation for ten years.

SET THRIFT EXAMPLE

Though it is not true that the Cardinals resident in Rome have petitioned the Pope for increase in their incomes it is true that they are hard put to meet the ever-soaring cost of living. The resident cardinals have cut down their household expenses and dismissed many of their servants. Most of them no longer keep a carriage or motor-car but go about in hired cabs and have a carriage by the hour if any important function at St. Peter's or the Vatican makes this luxury imperative.

The Pope has allowed them to reduce their mode of living to the narrowest limits with regard to their positions; large dinner parties are a thing of the past and even the more modest cardinals' afternoon receptions with light refreshments, till lately one of the features of a Roman winter season, have vanished as completely as white bread and fresh butter.

Ministers and ambassadors to the Holy See have taken the hint and follow the fashion for economy set them from inside the Bronze Gates of the Vatican: they now give tea-parties where they used to give sumptuous dinners; and it is thought bad manners to entertain on the old lavish scale while the Papal Court is struggling to make ends meet.

The Pope is very uneasy about the situation of the Catholic church in Bohemia. The Czechs are introducing a number of changes in the Church which considerably diminish papal prestige in their country.

One bill in the Czech Parliament provides for the secularising of schools, which are no longer to be under religious control; another makes civil marriage obligatory, whereas marriage in a Catholic church has hitherto been sufficient; another authorises divorce and yet another provides for the separation of church and State.

Mgr. Kordac, Archbishop of Prague, heads all the Czech Catholics who oppose these bills and is making desperate resistance, but his efforts are hampered by a large section of the Czech Catholic clergy, who are anxious to emancipate themselves from the authority of the Holy See and are therefore ready to make large concession to the secular government on condition that the rite remains unchanged.

Czech Bishops are taking sides, some for, some against Archbishop Kordac, who fights for papal authority and prestige. Many of the lower clergy have gone through forms of marriage and their insubordination is causing much perplexity at the Vatican, where it is feared that the Czech Government will protect rebellious priests.

Shapeliest Legs In France, Now In America

Photo by INTERNATIONAL

Mme. Spinnelli

Mme. Spinnelli, famous Parisian actress, possessor of the shapeliest limbs in Paris, arrived in New York recently. Mme. Spinnelli is to appear in several American productions. Here she is shown in the costume which made her the rage of Paris. She is said to own the most beautiful and richly appointed home in the French capital.

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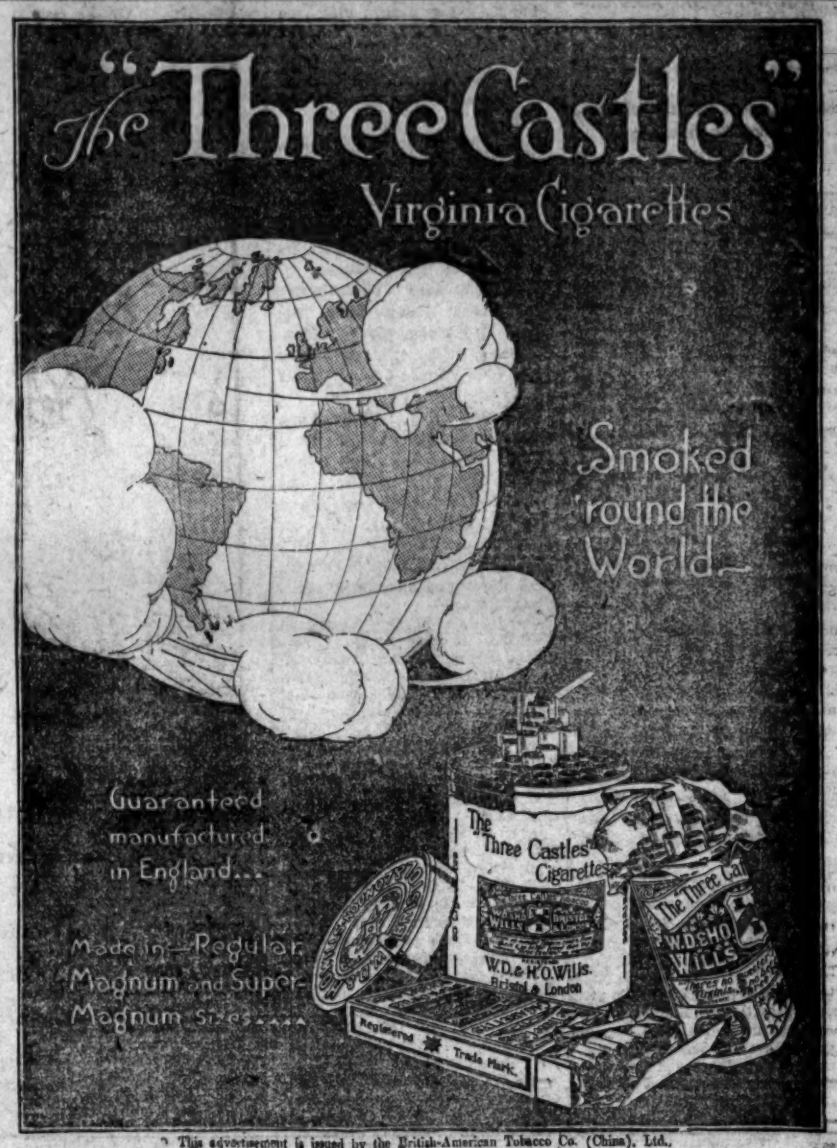

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Russians Are Bitter Over Allies Methods Of War On Bolsheviki

(Continued from Page 1)

stream of locomotives, cars, steel rails and supplies for the Russian railways. The number of locomotives in commission is decreasing so fast that many months must elapse before the necessary replacements can be shipped overseas.

Meanwhile famine and disease are patrolling the snowbound streets of Moscow and Petrograd, and the factories are moribund for lack of fuel, raw materials and adequate machinery.

Another outstanding phase of the economic puzzle is the insufficient number of trained executives and technical experts available for the industrial machine. Those most capable of directing the big industries are antagonistic to the Bolsheviste, and consequently are distrusted by the latter. Even the few in whom Government confidence reposes are hampered by the surveillance of innumerable commissaries, councils and "collegiums."

With the inception of the Renaissance era, a tendency toward individual rather than collective administration is already developing fast. Here again Trotsky has taken the lead. He began by attacking the "collegium" system, through which all public business is administered. This system places at the head of each Government department a "collegium," or board of directors, members of which are, for the most part, elected by the workers chiefly concerned in the activities of the department controlled by the particular board. A minority of a "collegium" may be appointed by the central authority, the Council of the People's Commissaries.

Standpatters among the Communists were vastly shocked by Trotsky's strictures upon the system of collectives, which seemed in such happy accord with the principles of Communism. Even Lenin hesitated at first to join in the demand of the collegiums for the establishment of one-man control. Trotsky demonstrated conclusively, however, that divided responsibility inevitably meant irresponsibility. He won by the fervor and logic of his eloquence and the economic convention subscribed to his theses in this respect, as it had in respect to the militarisation of labor.

SINGLE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Thus Soviet industry will henceforth be directed by a single chief executive, with subordinate single executives in various branches, while the collegium will be retained to pass upon the performance of executives and to direct general policies.

It is quite impossible at this stage to judge the extent to which the troubles of Russia are attributable to a faulty Bolshevik administration, with its necessarily destructive tendencies, its inexperience in the science of government and its empirical diagnoses of the nation's ills. Even the most rabid anti-Bolshevik Russian, however denies that the direct and primary cause of the distress of his country has been the Allied blockade; nor can he demonstrate how any other than the Bolshevik regime, faced with the same problems, hedged about with the same cordon of enemies, could have done much better than have the Soviets.

Of this there is in my mind not the faintest shadow of doubt. That nothing the Bolshevists have done has bred so much bitterness among all classes of the Russian people as has been roused by the attitude toward Russia of the principal Allied and Associated Powers, namely Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan and United States.

The bulk of the people hotly resent any form of foreign political intervention, and they consider the blockade as both criminal and cowardly. Even the insignificant reactionary minority, that has been willing to envisage foreign domination either through foreign troops or Russian counter revolutionary forces has been dissatisfied with the Allies, whose course they stigmatise as wavering and insincere.

SCORN TREATY

I found no one who deemed either the Treaty of Versailles or the League of Nations as a structure of lasting stability. Among Reds and Whites alike both are regarded with polite derision or with open scorn.

"The Peace Conference aspired to create a new and better world, and yet was content to leave one-seventh of the earth's soil quarantined from the remainder by Pichon's barbarous and stupid cordon sanitaire," Chicherin said bitterly in one of my talks with him.

His acrid commentary epitomised, I think, the view prevailing among his countrymen, including those of radically different political complexion.

There is cynical scepticism as to the present or future willingness of any other nation to extend disinterested assistance to Russia. Every one affects to believe that the great powers will make their crippled and famished ex-ally "pay through the nose" for whatever help they may see fit to give her. Save only the Communists, every one believes that whatever may be done, the country is in for a prolonged period of suffering and privation. Yet beneath that pessimism, in which the Slav temperament seems fairly to revel, there is clearly visible a golden vein of instinctive faith in Russia's ability to survive the crisis and arise sounder than ever from her present bed of pain.

Among all the elements of the body politic, with the exception of an infinitesimal clique of Tsarists, pride in the revolution is pronounced. Persons to whom the Bolsheviki are anathema wax lyric in their praise of the political and intellectual liberty resultant from the overthrow of the autocracy.

FREEDOM FOR PEOPLE

"Whatever happens," the Russian people will be freer and more enlightened than they have ever been before," is a common saying.

I heard nowhere any doubts expressed of the Bolsheviki's honesty of purpose—and I talked with many "counter revolutionaries." The vast and complex bureaucracy set up by the Soviets is charged with red tape, stupidity, crass inefficiency and brazen graft, but the men at its head are recognised even by their opponents as sincere if misguided idealists. The Entente attempts to paint Lenin and Trotsky as agents of Germany cause amusement among all intelligent Russians, regardless of class.

Because there is still so general a lack of understanding about who and what the Bolsheviki are, it may be worth while to give a thumbnail elucidation. Their official title is the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviki). The word "Bolshevik" comes from the Russian word "bolshoi," meaning big, and in this sense means merely the majority, arising from the fact that Lenin's followers had a majority at a congress of the Russian Socialist Party held in London in 1903, the minority becoming known as Mensheviki. At the congress in question the Bolsheviki presented a program of maximum revolutionary effort along Marxian lines, while the Mensheviki were content with a minimum, to be sought through Parliamentary rather than revolutionary channels. Thus the Bolsheviki were called Maximalists and the Mensheviki Minimalists. Consequently, today in Russia Communist, Bolshevik and Maximalist are absolutely synonymous terms.

COMMUNISTS RESPECTED

Generally speaking the Communists (as they prefer to call themselves) are regarded with respect even in quarters where that feeling is mingled with hatred. For this there are two chief reasons: First, they represent the only definite political strength at present extant, though they number less than one-third of 1 percent of Russia's population; second, they are working harder than any other group to avert national collapse. In the military domain their services have been invaluable. To them is admittedly due the maintenance of that remarkably high morale prevailing among the Red soldiers.

The Communists, moreover, are alone in offering, with every sign of confidence in its realisation, a comprehensive program of national evolution which they stand ready to back with their lives. Vacillation and timidity characterise the policies of more moderate groups of the Mensheviki and the Right Social Revolutionaries. The Left Social Revolutionaries and those few Anarchists who still hold aloof from Bolshevism advocate a palpably unpractical extremism. All these parties, to whom the dictators have accorded the right of "legal" existence—a right denied the openly counter revolutionary organisations—support the Soviet Government in the sense of conceding it to be the only recognisable authority in the body politic.

The Communists' political supremacy, however, has been won in spite of, rather than because of, their handling of the economic problem. They have been quite unable to arrest the process of slow starvation that is pursuing its pitiless way among all classes of urban populations. There are individuals in Moscow and Petrograd who get enough to eat. But the great mass of dwellers in these cities, and in other industrial centers beyond any doubt are gradually—very slowly, but none the less surely—starving to death.

Vitality is at an undoubtedly low ebb. Strength to work at even the lighter forms of labor for more than four or five hours a day is non-existent. Resistance to disease is so feeble that the slightest ailment may develop into a severe illness. Men die of colds in the head of vague intestinal disorders, of a pinprick that overnight poisons too thin blood—sometimes simply of exhaustion.

NEVER TASTE MEAT

It is difficult to exaggerate the suffering due to insufficiency of food. Before going to Russia I shared the common belief that industrial workers at least, having control of the Government and consequently of the food supply, had a living ration. A very brief investigation served to disabuse my mind of that idea. The workers are merely slightly less underfed than the "intelligentsia," or intellectual and middle class factions. Even toilers in the heavy industries and on railroads are inadequately nourished. They never taste meat except a tiny morsel occasionally in soup, and the amount of fat allocated to them is woefully insignificant.

A New York stenographer would faint at the mere thought of subsisting on the fare on which a Petrograd boilermaker is supposed to labor eight hours a day plus probably two hours' walking between his home and factory.

As regards the civilian population, food is obtained through two channels—through Soviet agencies and in the open market. The supply obtained from the former source is admittedly insufficient to keep body and soul together save for the high Soviet officials and a small percentage of those who, because engaged in the heaviest kind of physical labor, are entitled to receive supplementary rations over and above the amount prescribed for the first category of consumers.

POPULATION DIVIDED

It will be recalled that for food distribution purposes the Soviets long ago divided the population into three categories—industrial workers and responsible Soviet functionaries, brain workers in the Soviet, that is, in the national employ (virtually all forms of commerce and industry are nationalised) and non-productive "bourgeois" elements. The Red army, dependents of Red soldiers, children up to the age of sixteen and mothers of children under one year are provided for specially.

To what extent the wants of these various categories are satisfied by the Soviet food distribution through municipal refectories, communal kitchens and the like will be dealt with at length in a subsequent article. It may be emphasised forthwith, however, that not more than 3 percent of Russia's population can support life on the provisions obtained through the Government. The Red Army, which is the only important unit of the population that gets all it needs through official channels, forms by far the largest fraction of that percentage. But fully 30 percent of the 97 percent that remains consists of peasants who can feed themselves as well or better than they ever have. It is therefore less than 17 percent of Russia's people now under Soviet rule—or some 25,000,000—to whom the food question is a matter of life or death. Of these 4,000,000 are in Moscow or Petrograd, and perhaps 4,000,000 more in other big cities and industrial areas are actually starving.

The 17 percent mentioned above as being non-producers of food and inadequately rationed by the Government must turn to the open market to make up the deficiency between the "Sovietski" rations they receive and the nourishment they require to sustain life. There is virtually no demand which the open market cannot meet. From salt to caviar, from milk to champagne, every variety of edible is obtainable—provided one has the price. But the price is always fantastic, and for most commodities far beyond the reach of the average purse.

Without going into details, which I purpose to reserve for a fuller survey of the subject, it will suffice to say that to exist in Moscow in even the most meagre fashion on victuals purchased from speculators would necessitate an outlay of some 500 rubles a day, or 15,000 a month. And in Moscow the maximum wage for skilled artisans—brain-workers (unless listed as specialists) are to get less—is 6,500 rubles a month.

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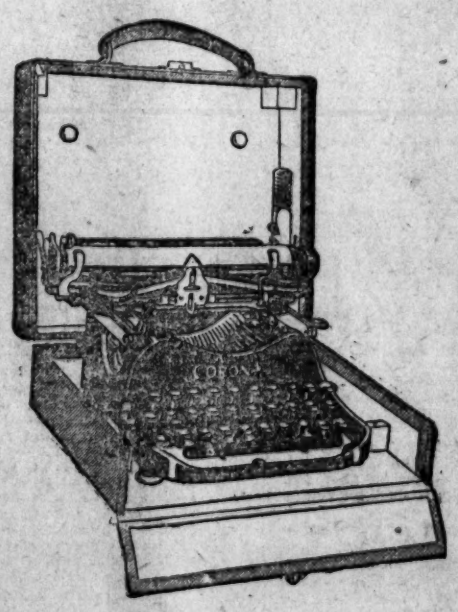

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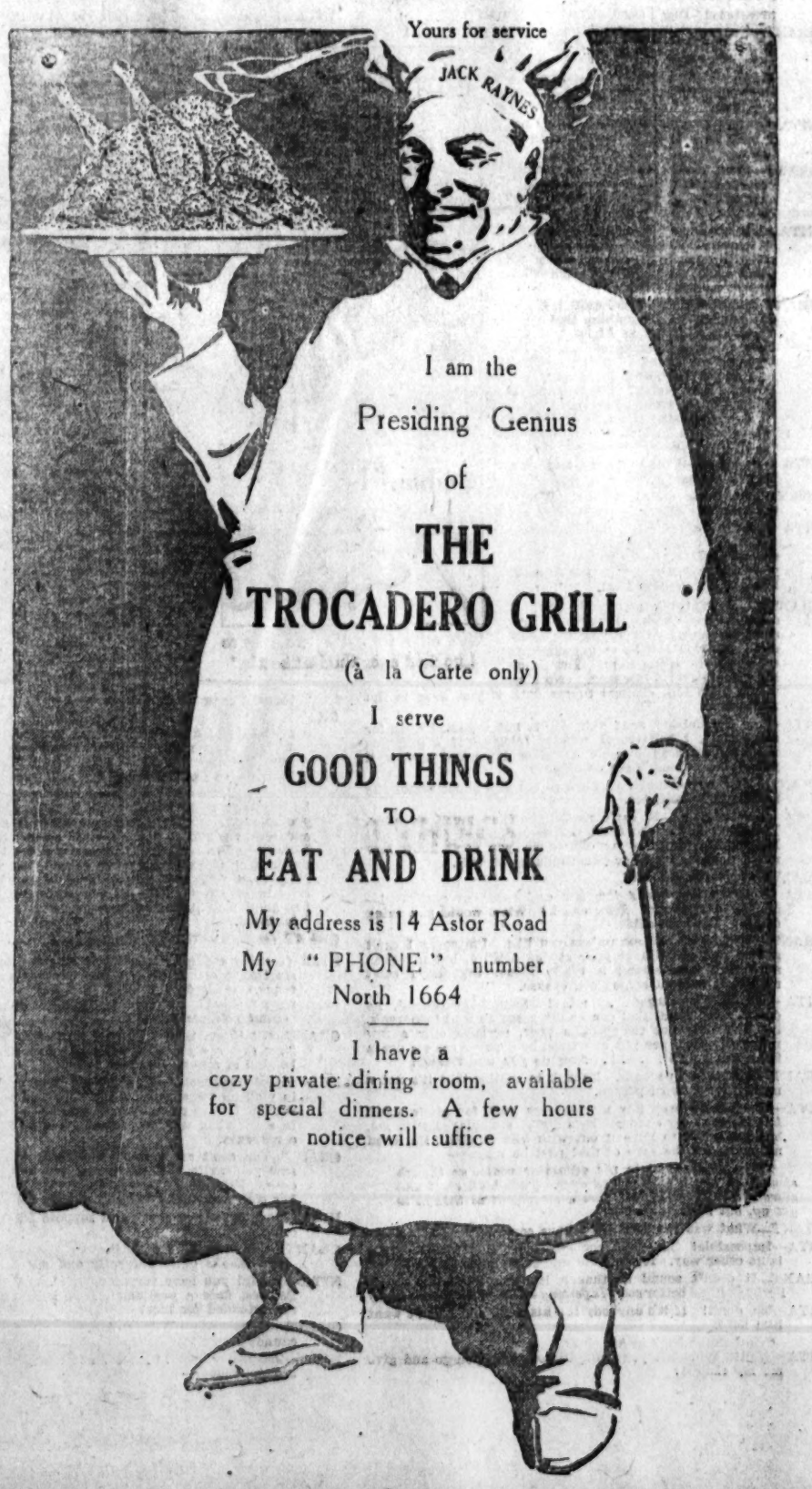

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Derek Vane, The Well Known English Novelist

Characters:

Nita
Grant
Colonel Brooke
Hugo

SCENE—A large sitting room, luxuriously furnished.
TIME—Late evening during the war.

THE SCENE is a large, luxuriously furnished sitting-room, showing signs of a man's occupation. There are large leather easy chairs, with down cushions, which half hide the person sitting in them. A little lamp, with a yellow silk shade, is burning on the table, otherwise it is almost in darkness.

When CURTAIN rises GRANT is seen opening outer door and coming in. He puts out his hand to switch on the electric light. He is in evening dress and his overcoat is thrown open. He is a fine, soldierly-looking man.

NITA is standing motionless by door of inner room, facing GRANT, her figure scarcely distinguishable in the darkness. Her hands are pressed against the door behind her and there is something dangerously tense and watchful in her attitude. She wears a long, handsome coat with pockets and a fur collar, which half conceals her face, and a large hat trimmed with uncurled ostrich feathers. Her coat is open and some roses are tucked in the bodice of her gown.

NITA *(Holding up her hand)*—Stop! Don't turn on the light.

Grant starts, stares in the direction of the voice and stops with his hand on the switch.

GRANT *(in astonishment)*—Why not? What's the matter? Who are you?

NITA *(laughing)*—One question at a time, please. Why not? Because I'm a woman and I ask you. *(Comes forward and throws herself down in easy chair out of the light).* Now will you sit there *(pointing to the chair opposite)* and I will answer your other questions.

After a moment's hesitation he sits down where she suggests.

But, first of all, I should like to ask *you* a question. It's a whim of mine to remain unknown—unseen while we have our little chat. Will you fall in with my wishes?

GRANT *(carelessly)*—Why not?

NITA—I thought you would. You look like a man who can hold his own and is not afraid to take chances. You've knocked about the world a good deal, I should say.

GRANT—A fair amount. But that's more or less guesswork, isn't it? You can't see much of me, and I don't think we have met before; I should remember your voice if we had.

NITA—If I can't see your face distinctly, I have a very good impression of your general appearance. I saw you walk and move—I've heard you speak; what more can a judge of character want? Confess! What were your first impressions? Did I startle you very much?

GRANT—You might have startled me more if you hadn't had such a delicious scent. What is it? It suggests apple-blossoms and country lanes and all the rustic things that you *(pausing)* are not.

NITA *(gaily)*—How do you know that, sir? I may be a country rustic come to town.

GRANT—With that scent and that silken rustle and that *je ne sais quoi* which suggests the world where one arouses oneself? I think not.

NITA—You are too observant. I see I must be careful. But you interest me, go on with your impressions. After the scent and the silken rustle—what then?

GRANT *(slowly)*—Then I had quite a different impression. Something that when I was shooting out in Africa I should have called a warning of danger and been on my guard. The nerves give one those warnings sometimes, you know. You feel that something is wrong before you can see it.

A slight noise is heard. Nita starts violently and stares at the door of the adjoining room.

NITA *(sharply)*—What's that? Did you hear anything?

GRANT *(carelessly)*—No—nothing. What's the matter? What are you looking at?

NITA *(with an effort)*—Oh, nothing—nothing. . . . By-the-way, we've been so busy talking that I've never asked you what you want—why you're here. Perhaps I can help you?

GRANT—I don't think so, thank you. I called to see Colonel Brooke. I presume he's out, as I find you in possession. He wouldn't be so ungallant as to leave you alone here. You know his reputation, I daresay. Nothing would keep him chained to his desk if you were in the next room.

NITA—The Colonel has gone out. He is not expected back for some time, I believe. I wonder *(slowly)* if I told you that I have seen him on a rather important matter if you would go and leave us alone?

GRANT—How unfortunate! I have to see him about something rather important, too.

NITA *(passionately)*—It can't matter half as much as mine. You don't know, you don't understand. I—I *(breaks off)* I *must* see him, it's my only hope, you don't know how much depends on it, or you would go at once.

GRANT—Can't you tell me?

NITA *(twisting her hands together and speaking excitedly)*—Tell you—a stranger? How can I? What would you think of me? It's impossible.

GRANT—Well, don't tell me unless you like. I'm sorry I can't get up and go without your saying a word, but my business with the Colonel is really rather urgent. I can't neglect it without some good excuse.

NITA—Not half as urgent as mine! Something official, no doubt, some detail that can be discussed as well to-morrow, but I've only got to-day—this hour, perhaps only a few minutes! He'll see you any time, he'll never see *me* again if he can help it. . . . Now do you understand?

GRANT—Something, perhaps. Enough to realize that it's not a matter for a third person.

NITA—He may be back any moment—go now, for pity's sake! Let me have my chance. He's fooled me—played with me, but I'm going to have it out with him at last. He loved me once, for the sake of that past he may——

There is a sound in the adjoining room, as though something had been knocked over. They both start and stare at the door. Nita makes a movement as though to get up, but restrains herself.

GRANT—What was that? Can he have come in?

NITA—Impossible! He must come through this room. There is no other way. It was nothing—some noise in the street.

GRANT—It didn't sound as though it came from the street. Perhaps I had better see. *(Is getting up when Nita stops him.)*

NITA—No, don't! If it's anybody it's his man, and I don't want him here.

Grant drops back in his chair.

NITA—Well! What are you going to do? Will you go and give me my chance?

"It's only ink. He must have knocked over the ink bottle."

GRANT—I wonder! Before you banish me from your presence, may I have a cigarette? And will you join me? *(Offers her his cigarette-case. She takes one).*

NITA *(taking a little cigarette-case from the pocket of her coat with a name on it in diamonds)*—Exchange is no robbery. You must try one of mine. I flatter myself they're rather good, I have them made for me specially.

He takes one and strikes a match, which he passes to her first. They smoke.

GRANT—So that's your little name—Nita.

NITA *(interrupting hastily)*—How do you know my name? You never told me?

GRANT—I have only just found it out. It was written there—most appropriately—in diamonds. *(Pointing to the cigarette-case in her lap.)* Why, is it a secret? Do you mind?

NITA *(carelessly)*—Not in the least. There are hundreds of Nitas in the world. What am I among so many?

GRANT—A bright, particular star, I should say.

NITA—You're very complimentary to me—but not to my cigarettes. Look! You've let it go out; have another.

GRANT—No, thank you, they're too good to be wasted. I'll light this up.

Strikes a match, goes over to fireplace to throw it away and drops cigarette in fire at the same moment as he lights another cigarette, which he has taken from his sleeve.

I wonder what the Colonel will say when he comes in and finds us here? We've made ourselves very much at home, haven't we? Comfortable quarters. I don't wonder he prefers to work here when he can, rather than at the War Office, though he may run more risk.

NITA—What do you mean—more risk?

GRANT—Well, he's more liable to attack, isn't he? Not so safe. There must be some papers there *(nodding his head at the door of the next room)* which our enemies would be jolly glad to get, and their Secret Service isn't to be despised. They've spies everywhere.

NITA *(indifferently)*—I suppose they have. But he is well able to take care of himself, I should say. *(Listening.)* Was that somebody coming up the stairs? He can't be much longer. *(Sits up.)* So now—go, as you promised.

GRANT—I said you should have your chance, and so you shall, but I—— *(Stops suddenly and stares at floor by door of next room).* What's that? *(Sharply pointing with his finger).*

NITA *(her face white, in tones of alarm)*—What's what? *(Looking in the direction he is pointing)* What are you staring at?—What——? *(Stops and stares, too. After a moment, in evident relief).* It's only ink. He must have knocked over the ink-bottle.

GRANT—What did you think it was—blood? *(They look at one another for a moment in silence).*

NITA *(laughing)*—What a fright you gave me! You have quite a taste for melodrama. For a minute I wondered what had happened.

GRANT—I was almost taken in myself. To see that slow, soft thing creeping under the door . . . it was rather uncanny. Look how it has stained the carpet! *(There is a patch of ink on the pale gray carpet).* It seemed to come like a silent messenger. I wonder what it came to tell us.

NITA *(flippantly)*—That it's master was a very careless person, I should think, to knock an ink-bottle on the floor and leave it there to take care of itself.

GRANT—Not much like the Colonel. He's neatness itself. Knows where to lay his hand on any paper in the dark. Rather a mistake, I think. But *(getting up)* before I go I should like to satisfy myself about that ink. It bothers me. *(Nita leans forward in her chair and watches him with a breathless look.*

NITA—What are you going to do?

GRANT—Just see if it's all right.

Grant knocks on door of adjoining room. There is no answer. He knocks again, with the same result. He turns the handle.

Locked!

NITA—What else did you expect? Though you seem to have rather a poor opinion of the Colonel"s ability to guard his secrets he would hardly be foolish enough to leave the door of his private room open to all comers—to you or to me.

GRANT—Quite true. I ought to have known better. I'm feeling rather stupid, that must be my excuse. Your cigarette was too strong for me. I smoke something very mild, as a rule, not such scented Eastern luxuries.

NITA—But *(looking at the half-smoked cigarette in his hand)* you haven't half finished it. I shouldn't have thought your head was so easily turned.

GRANT—Ah! You don't know how susceptible I am. It's a good thing I didn't finish it, or I might have fallen asleep under your very eyes—an unpardonable crime. And now *(looking round)* if I am to go I must write a few lines to the Colonel first. You will excuse me?

Grant goes over to telephone-table and sits down. As he begins to write Nita takes a little notebook from her pocket and scribbles a few words. Gets up noiselessly and creeps round to door of inner room. Grant has his back turned to her. She is stooping down to push paper under door when Grant turns round. He is across the room in a flash and catches hold of her wrist just in time to stop her. Nita gives a little cry and clenches her hand over paper. She looks up at him, white and frightened.

GRANT *(sternly)*—What are you doing?

NITA *(making a desperate effort to laugh)*—Nothing. How you startled me! *(Gets up and confronts him.. In angry tones:)* What do you mean by behaving in this extraordinary fashion? Let go of my wrist at once!

Grant releases her arm.

GRANT—Sit there, then *(pointing to a chair away from door).* Now *(after a moment when she has sat down)*, I should be glad of an explanation?

NITA *(contemptuously)*—How absurd you are! I stoop down to pick up something off the floor and you rush at me as though I were committing a crime. Your nerves must be in a very bad way, my friend. I should advise you to do a rest-cure.

GRANT—You can't carry it off like that. I saw too much. I saw you write something and try to push it under the door. Fortunately I was too quick for you. *(Looks at her clenched hand.)* You have it in your hand now.

NITA—How clever you are! And suppose I did write something—what then?

GRANT—You must let me see it.

Nita laughs quite naturally and mirthfully.

NITA—Really! you have very foolish ideas for a clever person. Besides, does a gentleman read a lady's letter that was not intended for him?

GRANT—It depends. With a dangerous woman like you, one cannot afford to observe the little niceties of society.

NITA—Dangerous!—me? Have I not told you that my heart is broken, that——

GRANT—I promised you a chance—you shall have it. *(Points to door of adjoining room.)* Give me the key of that room. *(Nita laughs.)*

NITA—I haven't got it.

GRANT—Possibly not, but you know where it is. Open the door of that room for me now and I promise you that *whatever I find in it (with emphasis)* you shall go free.

NITA—Your mind is still running on your beloved Sherlock Holmes. It is an obsession, my friend. You must be careful or it will get too great a hold on you.

GRANT—If you want me to believe you, let me see that paper in your hand.

NITA *(fiercely)*—No! *(Rushes over to fireplace and throws paper on fire. Looks at him defiantly.)*

GRANT *(calmly)*—That was a little foolish, wasn't it? Not up to your usual form. You have given yourself away. If that paper means nothing—was of no value—why burn it?

NITA—I don't choose that you should read my private correspondence.

GRANT—Correspondence! So you were writing to somebody?

NITA *(with a sneer)*—Have you only just guessed that?

GRANT—You said the Colonel was out, so you could not be writing to him. Even supposing you made a mistake and he is not out, but in—in there *(nodding at room)*, I still do not think that note was intended for him.

NITA—You are free, of course, to think what you please.

GRANT—Yes, but I must have my theory confirmed one way or the other. That's a pretty solid-looking door. *(Looking at it.)* I could do nothing with it, but the police might. Excuse me while I ring them up. *(Walks over to telephone.)*

NITA *(in great agitation)*—It was not true; I lied to you. He didn't go out; he is in there.

GRANT—So I supposed.

NITA—But I can't open the door, he would never forgive me if I did. Can't you understand? What right have you to intrude on his privacy? He would naturally resent your forcing yourself on him now. Don't you see how awkward it would be?

GRANT *(nodding his head)*—Yes, I see.

NITA—What more can I say? I swear to you *(passionately)* by all I hold sacred that the man I love is in that room. Do you believe me?

GRANT—Yes, I believe you. *(After a moment.)* I believe he is in there and that he is waiting for you to let him out.

Nita's face changes, she opens her mouth, but not a word comes.

Perhaps, on the whole, it would be best for you to leave him there.

NITA *(hoarsely)*—What are you saying?—what do you mean?

GRANT—I said it might be best for you to leave him in there. I don't know how things are managed here, but with us *(jerking his head backwards)* it would mean a firing-party at dawn and a solitary figure with bandaged eyes and his back against the wall.

NITA *(fiercely)*—You've been laying a trap for me all the time—playing with me—laughing at me!

GRANT—No, not laughing at you. You're too dangerous for that. You did not spare me. If you had had a pistol in your pocket, I should have been shot long ago, but pistols are noisy things to use. You prefer *(after a pause)* cigarettes. It is a good thing my taste in tobacco is pretty discriminating and that I was not taking any chances.

Nita stares at him, but says nothing.

It was a pretty comedy; you're a charming actress, but it's over now. Don't let the curtain ring down on a tragedy.

NITA—If—if I go, what will you do? What will happen?

GRANT—Ah! that you must leave to me.

NITA—Will you give him a fighting chance—or will he be trapped like a rat in a hole? . . . I—I love him.

GRANT—I see you do. I'm sorry for you. You're a brave woman, you've made a brave fight, but the odds are against you. It's no use beating your hands against a stonewall, you'll only bruise yourself.

NITA—What made you suspect? Did you know from the first?

GRANT—I thought there was something queer when I opened the door. . . . .

And then the most suspicious thing of all.

NITA—You mean the cigarette?

While she is talking she is edging her way to the little table close by. She fidgets with different things on it and presently picks up a little Yale key, which she slips up her sleeve. Apparently Grant has not noticed her action. He is stooping down, his face pressed close against the door of the next room.

GRANT *(looking up)*—No, I don't mean the cigarette. That concerned me—this concerns somebody else. I recognized it even through your delicious scent. Unfortunately, it is not an uncommon smell out there, and once known it is not easily forgotten. There is something sickly and clinging about it.

Nita makes no answer.

You don't notice it?—you don't know what I mean? Come here and put your face to the door?

Nita advances slowly, stoops down by door, and, under cover of her coat raises her right hand cautiously to the keyhole. Grant is watching her closely. He puts out his hand and covers the keyhole. She gives a little baffled cry of rage.

So you have the key, I see. But I don't want the door opened now. I'll wait till you are gone and open it myself. It'll be safer. I daresay I could take it from you, but I don't know if I could put you outside the door, you look pretty strong. Besides, it's better to do these things quietly, if possible.

NITA *(passionately)*—I hate you! You won't get rid of me—don't think it!

GRANT—I'm sorry for your own sake. *(Takes out his watch.)* I can only give you ten minutes more. Then I shall ring up the police and the matter will be out of my hands.

Nita walks up and down the room in the greatest agitation.

GRANT—Why can't you be reasonable? I should have thought you would have been too sensible to fling your life away for nothing.

NITA *(stopping, in a hoarse voice)*—My life?

GRANT—I'm afraid so. Two lives when one might do.

NITA—You want me to betray him, to go away and let him fall into your hands? Is that your idea of love and loyalty? *(Raising her voice)* I love him—love him, he *knows* that he can trust me. After all *(turning on Grant)*, what can you prove?

GRANT—Enough, I think, for the police to make careful inquiries into the antecedents of both of you, though they may know you already; I should think it very probable they did. It is hardly likely that this was your first attempt, you handled the situation too cleverly.

GRANT *(Sternly)*—What Are You Doing?
NITA *(Making a Desperate Effort to Laugh)*—Nothing. How You Startled Me! *(In Angry Tones):* What Do You Mean by Behaving in This Extraordinary Fashion? Let Go of My Wrist at Once!

NITA—What evidence have you except the cigarette? and that is nothing. Lots of people smoke cigarettes with a narcotic in them to deaden pain or send them to sleep. If anything *(raising her voice)* were missing it could be put back.

GRANT—But what about that peculiar smell I spoke of; isn't that suspicious? We can smell it here; it would naturally be stronger in the next room.

Nita says nothing.

I suppose you used a chloroform pad—it is simple and efficacious. *(Looks at his watch, which he holds in his hand.)* Five minutes gone. Have you made up your mind?

Nita's face is white and desperate. She looks round the room like a trapped animal.

Every minute makes the risk greater for you. The effect of chloroform does not last forever. You would not have expected to be detained here so long; also somebody may come in and then your chance will be gone.

NITA *(holding out the key)*—Let him out!—for pity's sake, let him out!

GRANT *(sternly)*—No!—not while you are here—not till I have the police to help me. I don't know what I may find in there. I am exceeding my duty in letting you go free, even for a night. But yours is not the master-hand, you were only a decoy, though a valuable one, no doubt; alone I don't think you would do much mischief. In any case, I shall see that you do not have the chance in future.

Nita half beside herself dashes at door and tries to open it. Grant catches hold of her. There is a short struggle and he gets possession of key. She beats her hands madly on the door, crying out.

NITA—Hugo! Hugo! save yourself. Take any chance—the window. . . . *(Wrings her hands despairingly.)* Oh! it is so high up, what will he do? God help him!

GRANT—He will die like the contemptible spy he is. He has not even the pluck to save the woman who loves him.

Before he has hardly finished speaking there is the sound of a shot from the inner room, followed by a fall. Nita gives a shrill scream and dashes herself against the door. Grant switches on light, puts in key and throws open door. The figure of a young, handsome, foreign-looking man is seen lying dead on the floor, a pistol, still smoking, has evidently just dropped from his hand. Nita pushes Grant on one side and rushes up to him. She throws herself down beside the dead man, in an abandonment of grief.

Colonel Brooke is seen seated at his writing-table. His arms are thrown out on the table and his head is on his hands. He stirs slowly, showing signs of returning consciousness. He lifts his head and looks round with a vague, bewildered stare. On the floor is a large bottle of ink, overturned. A little stream has spread to the door.

NITA *(crouching by the dead man)*—Hugo!—Hugo!—Hugo! *(She stoops over and puts her face down to his.)*

GRANT *(touching her on the shoulder)*—Go! He has done the best he could for you—the best thing for himself and for you. He has died like a brave man; don't let him think it has been in vain. Go! *(pointing to the outer door).* The Colonel is waking up, the shot has roused him. In another minute it will be too late.

Nita kisses Hugo and rises slowly to her feet, staggering a little from the shock. She straightens her shoulders and walks toward the outer door. When she reaches it she stops and looks back at Grant. He is standing watching her. For an instant they look one another in the face, then she goes out, closing the door. He stands still where she has left him. There is a sound from the next room and he starts and looks round. A rose has dropped from her dress and is lying on the floor. He picks it up, holds it a moment in his hand, then puts it away in an inner pocket of his coat and turns, with a quick, decisive movement, in the direction of the telephone. He takes up the receiver.

GRANT *(speaking into telephone)*—Scotland Yard. Quick, please!

CURTAIN.

"Hugo!—Hugo!—Hugo!"

AMERICA LOSES $100,000,000 TAXES

Taxing Of Stock Dividends Under 1916 Law Unconstitutional

GENERAL EVASION FEARED

Representative Hull, Who Framed The Law, Deplores Verdict

Washington, March 8.—The Supreme Court today declared, by a five to four decision, that the taxing of stock dividends under the income tax section of the 1916 revenue law is unconstitutional. This decision declared broadly that stock dividends are not income and cannot be taxed as such if declared by corporations out of their profits accured since March 1, 1913.

The immediate effect of this decision will be that taxes collected for 1917 and 1918 on stock dividends, and paid under protest, must be refunded by the Government. According to Mr. McCoy, actuary of the Treasury, the refund for these years will reach $35,000,000, although he said in a letter sent to Representative Longworth today that this amount might be slightly exaggerated. If the decision had been handed down before January 1, it is estimated that the loss to the Government would have reached $75,000,000, as it affects the present tax returns, and all those who have returned stock dividends as tax income will be permitted to deduct them from their taxables.

Despite the fact that the Government will not lose more than $100,000,000 at the outside by the decision, this falling off in the revenue may force Congress to adopt other sources of taxation to meet the expenses for the next fiscal year.

The effect of the decision was discussed informally by members of the Ways and Means Committee today, but no decision was reached as to whether a new source of revenue must be found. If necessary, the loss can be met temporarily by Treasury certificates until such time as Congress finds other sources of revenues.

There was some talk by the more progressive members of requesting the Government to submit a new specific amendment to make the rejected tax constitutional.

HULL PREDICTS TAX EVASION

Representative Hull, of Tennessee, author of the income tax section of the revenue law, and regarded as the foremost exponent of this system of taxation, characterised the decision as following closely the same line of judicial thought and reasoning that rules in the Pollock decision, which destroyed income taxation in this country in 1894.

"The stock dividend controversy constitutes only a subordinate phase of this entire problem," he said, and added: "The Court, from the viewpoint of many lawyers, might at least well have held that Congress had the power to tax a stockholder with respect to profits accuring during the time he held the stock, whether distributed or not. No one, I think, seriously questions the soundness of this view in other and older income tax law countries.

"But the Court did not even go this far. The decision not only destroys the last vestige of Congressional power to tax stock dividend transactions, as contained in the present law, but in its wider application sweeps from the statute books Section 200 and other provisions relating to the taxation of 'personal service corporations.' It was naturally to be hoped that the Court, keeping at all times within judicial bounds, would undertake to make as practical an application as possible of these tax provisions to our general economic situation. This, of course, cannot be done in every instance by following lines of decisions relating to the controversies on rights among individuals, such as those between life tenants and remainder men.

"The effect of the decision is that any group of individuals may adlibitum from artificial entities and screen themselves behind or within them, and thereby avoid a large amount of their just and fair share of taxation. It is not enough to say that when a stockholder received a new share of stock in connection with a dividend transaction he can be made to pay a supertax when he sells it at a commercial profit, because he can defeat all supertaxation by holding the stock or avail himself to a large extent of its cash benefits by mortgaging it, and even get a deduction of his interest paid, and therefore live upon its value without selling it, and, of course, without ever paying supertax."

Large war profits would also escape taxation, Representative Hull predicted, and evasions to the extent of hundreds of millions of dollars would be possible, he said.

Representative Claude Kitchin, under whose chairmanship the Ways and Means Committee adopted the plan of taxing stock dividends, said that the decision would have the effect of losing many millions of dollars to the Government, as two-thirds of the surtaxes from dividends came from the stock dividend incomes.

"The decision will force up the value of stock from $2,000,000,000 to $3,000,000,000," he added. "and will permit the corporations which have been holding billions of undivided profits in their treasuries to pay them out in stock dividends."

ERRONEOUS REPORTS

New York, March 9.—Erroneous reports flashed from Washington on the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Macomber case, as to the taxibility of stock dividends, played havoc with Wall Street calculations yesterday and caused losses running into thousands of dollars. The two ticker services which operate in the financial district and which have lines running into nearly every brokerage house, Dow, Jones and Co. and the New York News Bureau, both sent out word on the decision which was directly the opposite of the ruling.

The first flash was on the Dow-Jones ticket, which stated that stock dividends were income, whereas the actual ruling by the Supreme Court was that such disbursements were not income and were not subject to tax. Some six minutes later the New York Bureau carried word which appeared to confirm the Dow-Jones erroneous report, and heavy selling of stocks took place throughout the general list, especially in the shares which, it was believed, would benefit by a decision by the Supreme Court against taxing dividends.

The Dow-Jones report appeared at 12:09 p.m., and it was not until many minutes later that the text of the decision began to appear, and then it was seen that the first flashes had been in error. The news bureau ticker, however, did not make a positive correction until 12:53, when a line appeared reading as follows: "Stock dividends not taxable." In the time between the false report and the denial the houses with private wires from Washington made big profits in the market, prices which had weakened firming up and moving with a buoyancy that was inexplicable to those who were without any guiding news other than the first reports.

BLAME CORRESPONDENTS

The tenor of the explanation put out by both of the news bureaus was to the effect that the Washington correspondents of the two services had missed the point of the decision as it was read.

The United Press made the same error as the financial news bureau, but it was asserted last night by a United Press representative that the error was corrected six minutes after the erroneous flash was sent.

Traders were greatly incensed over the erroneous reports sent out and complaints were long and loud, especially on the part of those who had closed out long stock to go short of the market when the first false report appeared. These men were whipsawed. A big trader in one house taking the first news for fact sold his long stock, went short of the market and then confidently went out to luncheon. When he returned he found prices going forward by leaps and bounds, and a big loss piled up against him.

Some of the old timers were a bit wary. In one large commission house a member of the firm on reading the first Dow-Jones flash cautioned customers not to take the news too seriously. "Mistakes have been made in sending other important decisions," he said, "and what has happened before may prove now." A few minutes later he brought forth a private telegram from Washington which was just the opposite of the first news ticket bulletin. Other houses were similarly situated and it was the knowledge gleaned from private wire telegrams which led to some big profits on the long side of the market, while the biggest portion of the trading element was in the dark.

Poincare Has Four Jobs; Now An Editor

Ex-President To Write Politics For Paris Publication; Other Tasks

Paris, February 28.—Raymond Poincare, formerly President of France, evidently does not intend to be idle. In addition to his duties as Senator, his law practice and his work as president of the Reparations Commission — big tasks in themselves—he has accepted a magazine "job." He is to be foreign affairs chronicler of the Revue des Deur Mondes and general political writer. Foreign affairs enter largely into the scope of this fortnightly publication.

In this work M. Poincare succeeds Charles Benoist, one of the best known French writers on these topics, who has accepted the post of Minister of France in the Netherlands.

NEW BOOKS

Just arrived from America and Paris

Bentley's Complete Phrase Code Book (New Edition)	$20.00
Western Union Telegraphic Code (Universal Edition)	30.00
The New Supreme Webster's Dictionary (Full Leather)	3.00
English-Russian and Russian-English Dictionary (By M. Galoninsky)	7.00
Cassell's New Dictionary of French-English and English-French	2.00
Peking Dust (By Ellen N. Lamotte)	2.25
A. B. C. Code 5th Edition	5.00
Webster's New International Dictionary for 1920	13.50
French Newspapers	0.10

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WATCH FOR TUESDAY'S PROGRAMME

GIANT NAVY PLANE TO TRY FOR CHINA

Preparations Rushed To Send Two Craft Across Pacific Next March

FOUR STOPS SCHEDULED

Three Liberty Engines Will Be Coupled To One Propeller

New York, March 9.—The United States Navy is rushing preparations to send two giant flying boats from San Francisco over the Pacific Ocean to Manila and thence to Hongkong, a distance of 7,616 nautical miles, according to an announcement yesterday by the National Aircraft Show in the 71st Regiment Armory. The construction of the two seaplanes, which will be nearly twice as large as the N-Cs that made the Atlantic flight, will be started in a few days, it said. The "hop-off" is scheduled for next month when climatic conditions along the route are at their best.

The plans of the navy contemplates stops at Honolulu, Wake Island, Guam and Manila. The first leg of the journey from San Francisco to Honolulu, a distance of 2,091 nautical miles, is believed to be the most difficult, but the navy officials believe the new boats will be able to fly this distance in twenty-four hours with favorable weather conditions.

Great secrecy surrounds the project. The navy has learned that Great Britain has begun the construction of a multi-engined seaplane, equal in size to the navy's proposed craft, to fly across the Pacific. The navy therefore is making every effort to win for the United States the honor of "first across the Atlantic and Pacific by air."

The transpacific flight has been made feasible, it was said, through the inventive genius of Edson Gallaudet, an aeronautical engineer, who has succeeded in coupling three Liberty engines to one eighteen-foot propellor, each engine being geared so as to permit the propellor to function at its maximum of efficiency. The seaplanes are to have three separate power plants, each containing three Liberty motors, making a total of nine engines to each plane.

The craft will be triplaned with a wing spread of 140 feet as compared with the 126½ feet wing spread of the N-Cs. The total wing area will be about 9,000 feet. The hulls will be 67 feet long, twenty-two feet longer than the hull of the N-C4. It is planned to carry a crew of sixteen officers and men in each boat. The estimated cruising radius of the giant flying boat is 2,00 miles, nearly twice that of the N-C boats.

A feature of the engine installment on the planes will be engine placing of each unit of the motors in a separate nacelle, or body, thus making possible repairs while in actual flight, something which the Navy believes has never been accomplished heretofore. Each nacelle will have accommodations for an engineer. The three propellers each will be driven by two of the geared motors, leaving one in reserve. If one of the active motors should become crippled, the engineer will be able to throw the reserve motor into operation while he makes the necessary repairs.

Enough gasolene to permit a cruising radius of 2,000 miles will be carried, it was said. Under the Navy's plans, the planes will be able to transport a load of thirty tons. Half of this will be useful load, or load not included in the weight of the craft itself. The boats will have a speed of eighty-five knots an hour.

The detailed plans of the new boats were prepared jointly by Mr. Gallaudet and naval constructors, and are now in the hands of Secretary Daniels, it was said. Many of the features in the plans were said to have been prepared by Commander H. C. Richardson, who is credited with having been one of the original designers of the N-C planes.

The maps and meteorological surveys for the project have been completed. The latter shows that favorable weather conditions are likely to prevail from Honolulu to Guam throughout the year. Bad weather may be expected between Guam, Manila and Hongkong. The distances between landing stations beyond Honolulu are: Honolulu to Wake Island 2,000 nautical miles, Wake Island to Guam 1,320, Guam to Manila 1,320 and Manila to Hongkong 675.

Yesterday was International Day at the Aircraft Show. The guests of honor included Air Commodore L. E. O. Charlton, British Air Attache; Charles R. Crane, newly appointed Minister to China; Colonel Allessandro Guidoni, Italian Air Attache, and Rear Admiral Glennon.

Rose Pastor Stokes To Answer Charges

Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes, Socialist, photographed upon her arrival in Chicago after extradition from New York. Mrs. Stokes was extradited to answer a charge of "advocating the overthrow of the United States Government by forces."

How Trotsky Beat Soviets Swords Into Plowshares

War Minister Details Plan To Make Armies Of Labor Out Of Soldiers—For Compulsory Work Where Union Rule Is Not Strong

London, February 27.—Leon Trotsky, Minister of War of Soviet Russia, addressing the third Russian Congress, held in Moscow Jan. 25 last, outlined the Bolshevist plan for converting the Red Army into an army of labor. According to reports of his speech reaching here he said:

"They (the soldiers) have learned under the very hardest conditions to lead hundreds of thousands of organised masses, and have led peasants into battle. They will be trained officers. There is still one way open to the reorganisation of national economy—the way of uniting the army and labor and changing the military detachments of the army into detachments of a labor army.

"Many in the army have already accomplished their military task but they cannot be demobilised as yet. Now that they have been released from their military duties, they must fight against economic ruin and against hunger; they must work to obtain fuel, peat and other heat producing products; they must take part in building, in clearing the lines of snow, in repairing roads, building sheds, grinding flour, etc.

PUT TO HARD WORK

"We have already organised several of these armies and they have been allotted their tasks. One army must obtain foodstuffs for the workmen of the districts in which it was formerly stationed and it also will cut wood, cart it to the railways and repair engines. Another army will help in the laying down of railway lines for the transport of crude oil. A third labor army will be used in repairing agricultural implements and machines, and, in the spring, will take part in the working of the land.

"If the most advanced workmen of the country will devote their thought, all their will and all their revolutionary duty to the cause of regulating economic affairs, then I have no doubt that we shall lead Russia on a new free road, to the confounding of our enemies and the joy of our friends."

Trotsky declared the economic situation in Russia today is not unlike that existing throughout Europe, only the problems are more acute.

FOR COMPULSORY LABOR

"We shall succeed if qualified and trained workers take part in productive labor. Trade unions must register qualified workmen in the villages. Only in those localities where trade union methods are inadequate other methods must be introduced, in particular that of compulsion, because labor conscription gives the state the right to tell the qualified workman who is employed on some unimportant work in his village: 'You are obliged to leave your present employment and go to Sormovo or Kolomna, because there your work is required.'

"Labor conscription means that the qualified workmen who leave the army must proceed to places where they are required, where their presence is necessary to the economic system of the country. We must feed these workmen and guarantee them the minimum food ration."

Says He Has Craft To Fly Vertically

Henry A. Berliner Asserts He Does It With Lifting Propellers

Washington, March 7.—After years of experimenting, Henry A. Berliner, an aeronautical engineer, announces today that he believes he has solved the old aeronautical problem of vertical fight by lifting propellers, known as the helicopter. Aeronautical engineers who have wrested with the same problem are interested in his announcement and assert such an invention would completely revolutionise the aircraft industry. Early attempts to master the air were generally along the lines of the helicopter, which was first suggested in 1768 by A. J. P. Pancton.

In 1910 Emile Berliner, father of the inventor, constructed a large double propeller apparatus, called a gyroscopter, which is the basis of his son's invention. Before this two propellers rotating in opposite directions had been thought to be necessary, because with one the rest of the apparatus rotated around the shaft of the propeller. Mr. Berliner sought to overcome his by mounting a small auxiliary vertical fan about ten feet from the shaft of the lifting horizontal propeller. This fan opposed the turning impetus, or torque, of the lifting propeller.

In June, 1909, the elder Mr. Berliner had succeeded several times in lifting a man with the machine, but the lifting was not steady. He kept up his experiments until 1914, when he was forced to abandon his experiments because of a nervous breakdown. His son Henry then took up the problem. The younger Berliner describing his experiments, said:

"I spent several months in constructing a scientific testing apparatus and with which I tried various types of small lifting propellers, singly or in groups and I finally calculated and designed the first helicopter apparatus that proved successful. This machine weighed 570 pounds, the revolving cylinder, motor was an 80-horsepower Le Rhone. The two propellers were thirteen feet in diameter and ten inches wide and the total perfectly steady lift was nearly 900 pounds, or sixty pounds a square foot of effective lifting surface. An aeroplane has an average lift of about eight pounds a square foot.

"The head resistance of a gyroscopter is small and great speed forward may be expected from it. My father always intended that the gyroscopter should be provided with floats and that at first it should be a water craft, flying low near the surface of the rivers, lakes and oceans so that it could descend quickly to safety in case of accident. Future development may result in some means for coming down on land from great heights as safely as an airplane can."

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Financial And Commercial News

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, April 24, 1920.

Money and Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate, @ 6/9=Tls. 2.96
@ exch. 74.1=Mex. $4.00
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate, @ 131⅛=Tls. 0.76
@ 74.1=Mex. $1.03
Mex. Dollars: Market Rate 73.8875
Shanghai Gold Bars: 373 touch Tls. 182
Bar Silver 998 touch ...Tls. 111
Copper Cash ....per tael 186.000
Native Interest ..... Tls. 06

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 69⅛d.
Bank Rate of Discount 7%
Ex., Paris on London ..Fr. 64.36
Ex., New York on London T.T. G.$3.88¼

Exchange Opening Quotations

London ..... T.T. 6/9
London ..... Demand 6/9¼
India ..... T.T. 292
Paris ..... T.T. 2195
Paris ..... Demand 2198
New York ..... T.T. 131
New York ..... Demand 131¼
Hongkong ..... T.T. 72½
Japan ..... T.T. 36
Batavia ..... T.T. 344
All Nominal

Bank's Buying Rates

London ....4 m/s. Cdts. 7/1½
London ....4 m/s. Docy. 7/1¾
London ....6 m/s. Cdts. 7/2¾
London ....6 m/s. Docy. 7/3
Paris ..... 4 m/s. 2375
New York ..4 m/s. Docy. 141¾

Tourists' Exchange

@ Bank's Closing Demand Buying Rates
£10 @ exch. 6/11⅛= Sh. Tls. 28.74
G.350 @ exch. 135= Sh. Tls. 37.04
Fr. 250 @ exch. 2295= Sh. Tls. 10.89

1 Shanghai Tael=Mex. $1.35 at Bank's selling rate for Mexican Dollars.

BANKS SELLING RATE FOR MARKS

Marks 6,000 ..... =Tls. 100
" 100 ..... =Mex. $2.27

ROUBLES EXCHANGE

Today's Bank Buying Rate For Roubles

Roubles 14,500 .... =Tls. 100
" 100 .... =Mex. $0.93

Exchange Shop Rates

Buying: 100 Old Roubles $1.50
" 100 New " $1.00
Selling: 100 Old " $1.70
" 100 New " $1.07

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR APRIL

Hk. Tls. 2.44 @ 7/4¼ $1
" 1 @ 2163 Fr. 24.10
" 0.64 @ 141¼ Gold $1
" 1 @ 32½ Yen. 3.43
" 1 @ 314½ Rs. 3.50
" 1 @ 1.50 Mex. $1.50
" 1 @ — Roubles —

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, April 24, 1920.

OFFICIAL
Telephone Tls. 74.00
Anglo-Javas Tls. 8.25 June

UNOFFICIAL
Permatas Tls. 1.20
S'hai Docks Tls. 126.00
Y'poo (ord.) Tls. 48.00 June
Tls. 48.25 June
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 71.00 June
Tls. 70.50 June

Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, April 24, 1920.

Japan.China S. & W. Co.
Tls. 39.00 April
Tls. 40.70 May
Tls. 41.00 June
Nisshi Boseki Kaisha
Tls. 11.80 April
Tls. 12.00 May
Tls. 12.30 June
Shanghai P. & S. Exchange
Tls. 41.30 May
Tls. 41.30 June
Local Yarn for Standard: 16's
Tls. 160.00 April
Local Yarn for Standard: 20's
Tls. 188.00 June
Water-Moon 16-20's
Tls. 167.50 April
Tls 175.50 May
Tls. 177.00 June

Rubber Prices

Messrs. R. N. Truman & Co., have received the following telegraphic report from their Singapore Agents in connection with the auctions held on April 21.

Average price realised:

No. 1 Smoked Sheet $0.88 per pound equivalent to 2s. 1d. ex warehouse Singapore.

No. 1 Crepe $0.86½ per pound equivalent to 2s. ⅛d. ex warehouse Singapore.

Market steady: Offered 837 tons; sold 565 tons.

Silk Market

Messrs. William Little and Co. write as follows in their report dated April 23:

White Silk.—There is no change to report in the market.

New Season.—A few small transactions are reported as particulars below.

Tsatlees.—Gold Kiling Tls. 660. Silver Double Elephant Tls. 700.

Tsatlee Filatures.—Kung Kee Mark 1. Tls. 815.

Common New Style.—Tls. 820.

Piece Goods & Yarn

Messrs. Ilbert and Co. write as follows in their report dated April 23:

There has been again a quiet week, with values throughout upon the easy side. Yarn in particular has been very nervous to influence news from Japan regarding the financial difficulties of that market. So long as present indicatinos point to a continuation of panicky conditions there, with yarn, cloth or anything saleable being realised upon at any decline in price at which they can be liquidated, naturally buyers here are not in evidence. The Szechuen market as a rule buys from here about 55,000 bales every spring, prior to the rise in the Yangtze river setting in with the melting snows in the interior. This season that outlet has bought 25,000 bales only so far, and has about six weeks in hand to complete its purchases, but it might be dead for all the sign of movement it shows. In piece-goods there is perhaps slightly more enquiry about than last week; it does not however amount to much in any case, and values at the present exchange level are very much below replacing costs, though no doubt showing satisfactory enough margins upon prices at which they were contracted for.

Grey Shirtings, 8¼ lbs.—The following sales are reported:—Two Black Joss at Tls. 5.75, Two Lions at Tls. 5.15, and Gold Globe at Tls. 5.50. Auction market steady.

7-lbs.—We hear of business in the following:—Volunteer at Tls. 3.95, Horseman at Tls. 3.70. Auction values slightly higher than last week.

9-11 lbs.—We hear of the following sales in 10 lbs.:—Pigs head at Tls. 8.25, Large Stags head at Tls. 8.00, Red Cock at Tls. 7.25, and Man and Lion at Tls. 6.80. Auction values well maintained.

12-lbs. 36 inches—We have the following sales to record:—Soldier No. 1 at Tls. 10.50, Red Cock and Soldier at Tls. 10.00, and Red Horseman at Tls. 8.60. Auction market steady.

White Shirtings.—Our auction market has ruled very steady with prices for the better qualities showing a slight advance on last week. The following sales have been brought to our notice:—Nine Gold Horses at Tls. 11.00. Two Dragons (No. 600) at Tls. 11.00, Five Gold Bats at Tls. 10.75, Gold Unicorn at Tls. 10.50, Mountain Flower No. 1 at Tls. 10.00, Two Dragons (No. 400) at Tls. 9.85, Nine Blue Horses at Tls. 9.80. Cash at Tls. 9.30, Peacock at Tls. 9.10, Man and Flower at Tls. 8.65, Nine Gold Bells at Tls. 8.05, Sycee Joss at Tls. 7.50, Two Horses at Tls. 6.40 and Blue Stag at Tls. 5.45.

American Drills.—Sales are reported in:—P.M.C. Dragon at Tls. 8.75, and Horseman at Tls. 8.50.

Jeans.—We have no private sales to record, but our auction market has ruled firm.

Dyed and Fancy Cottons.—Market steady with Fast Blacks in good demand at the later auctions at an average increase of 2 to 3 mace per piece, Venetians steady.

Cotton.—There has been rather more business doing in the local staple during the week, but the overturn has not had any particular effect on prices, which remain about the same as last week. Quotations today are Tungchow Tls. 34.25 to Tls. 33.00, Taichong at Tls. 29.50 to Tls 29.00. Steam Ginned and Ordinary Shanghai at Tls. 28.50 to Tls. 28.00, Ordinary Hankow Grades at Tls. 28.00 to Tls. 27.50, and Shensi No. 1 at Tls. 33.50 to Tls. 33.00. Market closing fairly steady.

Quotations on the Liverpool market are cabled by Reuter as follows: Good Middling American at 27.18d. Egyptian Sakellarids at 86.50d, and M. G. Bengals at 15.75, per lb.

Local Yarn.—Clearances have been rather better during the week. We hear, however, of no fresh business by the Local Mills.

Indian Yarn.—We have to report the following sales:

No. 10's—100 Bales Apollo (ring) at Tls. 164.00, 200 bales Svadeshi (ring) at Tls. 168.00.

No. 12's—100 Bales Currimbhoy (ring) at Tls. 173.00, 100 Bales Elphinstone at Tls. 164.50, 100 Bales Indo-China Mill at Tls. 161.00.

Share Market

Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co. write a follows in their report dated April 23:

Only a moderate business has been done during this week and the tone of the market is easier generally. The recent demand for Rubbers has practically ceased as a result of the advance in exchange and rates have declined accordingly. Cottons on the whole remain steady although the few transactions recorded show a weakening tendency. Docks have declined to Tls. 127.00 (Sellers) and the same applies to New Engineerings which have changed hands at Tls. 26-27 (X Rights) for June Settlement. Chinese Eng. and Mng. Co. have dropped to sales at Tls. 18.00 but the London quotation has recently strengthened and at a lower exchange the local rate is likely to recover.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
TIENTSIN
Cable Address
ASTOR
The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.
Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.
Fifty Bedrooms with private Baths and Toilets.
First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign supervision.
Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.
Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.
THE MANAGEMENT.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
A PEACE RISK.
Who is carrying your death risk?
Is it your family, or
A Life Assurance Office?
Why not let the China Mutual carry it?
HEAD OFFICE:
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

American Manufacturers Export & Import Corporation
ELECTRIC MACHINERY
Sole Agents Wagner Electric Mfg. Co., St. Louis
Machine Tools
Carroll and Jamison Lathes
Barnes All Geared Drills
:: Stocks on Display ::
10 Nanking Road
R. L. Stevens, Mgr.
Tel. Central 1340

THE CARLTON
THE BRIGHT SPOT IN SHANGHAI
RENDEZVOUS DANSANT
TODAY AND EVERY AFTERNOON
from 5 to 7 p.m.
TODAY
A Specially Prepared
DINER DES GOURMETS
MISS VIOLA VERCLAIRE
DAINTY VIOLINIST,
in Violin and Saxophone Solos
SPECIAL SELECTIONS
During
TIFFIN AND DINNER
PAUL O. ARNSWALDE,
Restaurant Manager.

O.V.B.
LOGANBERRY JUICE
Mix it with an equal parts of Whisky and add Tansan.
"One of the best drinks going!"
Gande, Price Co., Agents

PHILIPPINE NATIONAL BANK
SOLE OFFICIAL DEPOSITORY OF THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT
RESOURCES PESOS 261,000,000
HEAD OFFICES MANILA
GROWING IN PRESTIGE & CAPITAL
BRANCHES 37 BROADWAY. NEW YORK AND THROUGHOUT THE PHILIPPINES
CHECKING ACCOUNTS
SAVINGS ACCOUNTS
FIXED DEPOSITS
EXCHANGE BOUGHT & SOLD
LETTERS OF CREDIT
TRAVELLERS CHECKS
CORRESPONDENTS AT PRINCIPAL CITIES IN THE ORIENT UNITED STATES AND EUROPE
1B The Bund, Shanghai; Tel. C. 2741
J. W. MILLER, Manager.

BUSINESS AND OFFICIAL NOTICES

(Continued from Page 38)

Municipal Notification
No. 2702

7 PER CENT. LOAN, 1920
Price of Issue until further notice 92½ per cent.

Under the authority of Resolution VII passed at the annual meeting of Ratepayers on April 7, 1920, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1920.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year.

They will be issued at 92½ per cent until further notice and will be redeemed on December 31, 1930.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls 1,000, Tls 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants, but no allotment for a less amount than Tls. 500 nominal will be made except to depositors in the Municipal Investment Bank.

Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer and Comptroller, Finance Department, 24B Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.
Council Room,
Shanghai, April 13, 1920.
28979

Tel. C. 2763
PROF. I. K. SETO
TURKISH-BATH
and
Massage Establishment
Cor. of Nanking and Szechuen Rd.
Practised 15 years in U.S.A.
Practised 3 years in Shanghai

NOTICE

We beg to announce that Mr. James E. Tobinson is no longer connected with our firm.

Thomas W. Simmons & Co.
29084

NAAMLOOZE VENOOTSCHAP
Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting will be held in the Offices of the Company, Tandjong Poera, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Thursday, 29th April, 1920.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agents
Shanghai, 6th March, 1920.
28271

HONMA HOSPITAL
No. 8A Miller Road.
Tel. N. 2961
DR. K. HONMA
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka)
Women's Diseases
Confinements, Surgery
X-Ray and diathermy
Examination with Uretro scope
Skin Diseases
Massage Treatment

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 20 Nanking Road
3rd Floor

Customs Notification
No. 940.

Acting under instructions of the Inspector General of Customs, I have to notify the public that on and after the 1st April, 1920, no coast trade duty is to be levied on native raw cotton shipped from one treaty port to another. Any coast trade duty levied on this article after the 1st April, 1920, is to be refunded.

L. A. LYALL,
Commissioner of Customs.
CUSTOMS HOUSE,
Shanghai, 22nd April, 1920.
29159

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that Bill of Lading No. 96 ex. s.s. "PROMETHEUS," Butterfield and Swire, Agents, having been lost, we, the undersigned have applied for and received a duplicate. We have already obtained delivery of the cargo and hereby warn anybody from negotiating or attempting to negotiate this Bill of Lading.

MACDONELL-CHOW CORPORATION
A. M. MacDonell,
Attorney.
Shanghai, 19th April, 1920.
29079

WANTED
BY
North China Star
An Assistant Editor
Applicants please state education, experience and minimum salary acceptable. All replies treated in strictest confidence. Address, marked "Personal"
C. J. Fox, Editor,
North China Star, Tientsin.
29067

JUST ARRIVED
Tennent's Pilsener Beer
In cases (6 dozen pints) $13.00
In cases (4 dozen quarts $12.75
Sole Agents
THE CHINA TRADING CO.,
Tel. C. 286. No 79A Szechuen Rd.
29100

FRESH MILK
delivery twice daily.
EXTRA ORDERS
are executed at any time
AIKOSHA DAIRY
89 Avenue Dubail
Tel. C. 2175

THE
URAL JEWELLERY STORE
The Latest Novelties in Jewellery of every description.
A special line of
URAL STONES
made to order in all colors and in any patterns desired.
Watches and Clocks
and
regulating and repairing of same
Engraving neatly executed.
No. 201 North Szechuen Road.
(Opp. Mission Book Store Co.)
28193

THE JAZZ CO.

Chemical cleaning and dry cleaning contractors.
Carpets cleaned and beaten by steam.
Satisfactory work guaranteed
Dyeing in fast colours
Receiving Office
241A Szechuen Road
(near corner of Jinkee Road)
Shanghai.
29138

Light Horse Gymkhana

THE postponed Gymkhana will take place Sunday afternoon next, at 2 p.m., on the Polo Ground, when the Light Horse will be at home to their friends.

E. H. McMICHAEL,
Captain.
29155

Dr. OKS, M.D.
SPECIALIST
for Eye, Ear, Throat and Nose Diseases.
9-11 a.m. and 1-4 p.m.
3 Kiukiang Rd. Tel. C.1801
28917

Dr. James Yuking's
Office for Venereal Diseases
is now removed to
73 NANKING ROAD.
Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily and by appointment.
Special consideration to men in uniform.

Dr. R. Holper, M.D.
Specialist in venereal, urinary, skin and internal diseases.
15 NANKING ROAD
(Corn. Szechuen Road)
Office hours 11-1 and 4-6
Residence 77 Avenue Dubail
Tel. Cental 786
27310

Dr. E. G. Lobzowsky
DENTIST
Four Years' Practice in New York.
Painless Extractions, Plate Crown Bridgework, Gold and Porcelain Inlays.
No. 3 G Peking Road
Tel. Central 1125

The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation Ltd.

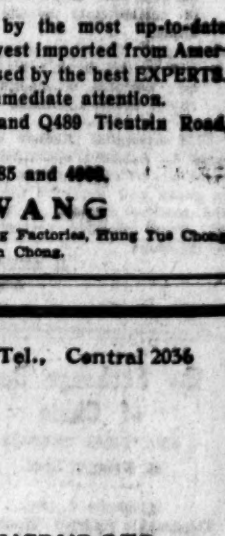
Having been appointed Agents for the above Company we are prepared to accept fire risks at current rates.

LITTLE BROTHERS, LTD.,
7a Canton Road, Shanghai.
Telephone No. Central 2349.
29160

SAEY TAI

Has just received a shipment of new season goods for the Spring and Summer. Highest grade material and perfect fit of clothes guaranteed. An inspection is cordially invited.

SAEY TAI,
356-1 Nanking Road.
28849



KINGMAN & BROS.

Dental Surgeons of the Philadelphia Dental College and Garretson's Hospital of Oral Surgery, Philadelphia, U.S.A.

Will perform all kinds of dental operation on modern scientific principles, and supply:

Teeth of Superior Workmanship in Vulcanite, Gold and Alloy Plates, Gold Crown and Bridge Work.

All work is guaranteed to entire satisfaction.

TEL. CENTRAL 515
40, Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

NOTICE TO EXPORTERS

We beg to inform Exporters of China Egg Products that we are manufacturing and selling all kinds of LIQUID, DRIED AND SPRAYED WHOLE EGG, YOLK AND ALBUMEN.

Our goods are manufactured by the most up-to-date process; our machines are the newest imported from America, and our outputs are supervised by the best EXPERTS.

Any inquiry will have our immediate attention.

Address: 8b Kiangse Road, and Q489 Tientsin Road, Shanghai.

Telephone: Central Nos. 2385 and 4668.

H. C. WANG
General Manager: Tung Hsin Ziang Egg Factories, Hung Tse Chong Egg Factory, Hsin Chong.

Tel., Central 2036
Dr. FRED M. GENSBURGER
Eye Specialist
Consulting Hours 2 to 5 p.m. and by appointment
38, Nanking Road 1st Floor

SWEETMEAT CASTLE
16 Nanking Road Entrance: Szechuen Road
CITRONNADE
Replaces in every way the use of FRESH LEMONS—Convenient—Economical, in Jars of 2 sections, containing
OIL & JUICE of Lemons

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £2,100,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster and Parrs Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Ipoh	Puket
Bangkok	Karachi	Rangoon
Batavia	Klang	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seremban
Calcutta	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Canton	Madras	Shanghai
Cebu	Manila	Sourabaya
Colombo	New York	Taiping
Delhi	Medan	(F. M. S.)
Haiphong	Peking	Tavoy
Hankow	Penang	(Lower Burma)
Hongkong	Yokohama	Tientsin
Iloilo		

Shanghai Branch 13 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

C. J. SCOTT.
Manager

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Capital .... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve .... Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtse	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Doudichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabea."

Capital .....Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T. Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

P. C. KONG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000
Silver $23,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
G. M. Dodwell, Esq.
G. T. M. Odkins, Esq.
A. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone.
A. O. Lang, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Iloilo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

G. H. STITT,
Acting Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) .	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
Capital Contributed by Chinese Government	Kup. Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: Petrograd.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudrean.
London office: 64 Old Broad. Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Manchouli	Tientsin
Dairen (Dalny)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
		Yokohama

Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, and Dollars. Terms on application.
Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
S. JASTRZEMBSKI.
Managers for Branches in Asia

The Bank Of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital..$12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund ... $1,298,522.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,898,983.68

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dairy	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

Sung Han-chang,
Manager.

Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid-up Capital ... Fr. 50,000,000
Reserves ..... Fr. 12,027,956

Head office: BRUSSELS
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Paris Office: 12 Place de la Bourse
Branches: Cologne, Bucharest, Alexandria, Tantah, Cairo, Peking and Tientsin.
Agents:
Manchester: 31 Mosley Street

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Ste Gle de Belgique

Correspondents in all important cities of the world.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

L. STRAETMANS,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1912

Capital subscribed: £1,000,000
Capital paid up £850,000

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	S. Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.
Paid-Up Capital ...$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund $91,847.41
Head Office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Cen. 2650
General Office: Cen. 2613 & 2614
Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.
Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.
Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.
Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.
Credit granted on approved securities.
Savings accounts—4% per annum.
Every description of banking business transacted.
Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
Shu Chin Mih, Sub-Manager.
C. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Owned by
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.

Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits over U.S. $10,000,000.

Head Office:
National City Bank Building,
55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
London Office: 36 Bishopsgate E.C.
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tolozan
San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street
Branches:

China	Philippines
Shanghai	Manila
Peking	Cebu
Tientsin	
Tsingtau	Straits Settlements
Hankow	Singapore
Hongkong	
Canton	Dominican Republic
Manchuria	Santo Domingo
Harbin	San Pedro de Macoris
India	Sanchez
Bombay	Santiago
Calcutta	Puerto Plata
Rangoon	
Japan	Panama
Yokohama	Panama
Kobe	Colon
Java	
Batavia	
Soerabaya	

Branches of
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Argentina	Uruguay
Buenos Aires	Montevideo
Once (Buenos Aires)	Venezuela
Rosario	Caracas
Belgium	Maracaibo
Antwerp	Siberia
Brussels	Vladivostok
Spain	Italy
Madrid	Genoa
Barcelona	
Brazil	Porto Rico
Bahia	San Juar
Pernambuco	Colombia
Porto Alegre	Medellin
Rio de Janeiro	Russia
Santos	Moscow
Sao Paulo	Petrograd
Chile	South Africa
Santiago	Cape Town
Valparaiso	Trinidad
Ponce	Port of Spain
Porto Rico	

Branches in Havana and 21 of the principal cities of Cuba.
Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, *Manager.*
1a Kiukiang Road.

The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908

Capital $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund $1,425.61
Resources 10,000,000.00

Head Office & Branches;
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimon, and Lanchi.

Domestic Agencies;
Throughout CHINA at principal Cities.

Foreign Correspondents;
London, New York, Amsterdam, Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka Hakodata, Seoul, and Fusan.

Every description of Banking and Exchange transacted.
Drafts issued and telegraph transfers effected.

Commercial Credits established.
Loans and Credits granted on approved securities.
Interests allowed on Current and Fixed Deposits in Pounds Sterling Gold Dollars, Guilders, Yen, Taels and Dollars according to arrangements.
Modern Safe Deposit Boxes for rent on application.
Savings Deposits at 4% compound interest.

LI MING, Manager
SHANGHAI BRANCH
U 39 Peking Road.
Telephones: C. 3145, Mgr's. Office.
Telephones: C. 2147, General Office
CABLE ADDRESS:
"CHINDUSBANK."

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914. and October 31, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.
Agencies abroad; Singapore Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
14 The Bund.
Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Y. M. CHIEN Acting Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society.)
Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 14,590,548 (about £1,215,879)
Special Reserves: Guilders 17,000,000 (about £1,416,666)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Penang
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Soerakarta
Langsa	Tebing-Tinggi
Makassar	Tegal
Medan	Telok-Betoh
Padang	Tjilatjap
Palombang	Weltevreden
Pekalongan	

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.
The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.
Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital ...	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum
For 6 months at 4% per annum
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

C. G. MARSHALL.
Chief Manager

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital .. £1,500,000
Paid up Capital 750,000
Reserve Fund 750,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C. 3.

London Bankers:
BANK OF ENGLAND
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	(Calcutta)	New York
Colombo	Kandy	Penang
Delhi	Karachi	Port Louis
Galle	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius
Hongkong	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
		Singapore

Shanghai Branch.
26 THE BUND
VERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Teal Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN, Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital authorised Frs. 250,000,000
Capital subscribed „ 150,000,000
Capital paid up.... „ 75,000,000
Reserve ..... „ 30,000,000
One third of the Capital i. e. Frs. 50,000,000 subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11th, 1913.

President: Andre Berthelot
General Manager: A. J. Pernotte

HEAD OFFICE:
74 Rue Saint Lazare, Paris

BRANCHES:
Marseilles, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Shanghai, Vladivostock, Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Yunnanfu Saigon, Haiphong, Swatow and Yokohama.

BANKERS:
In London: The London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd., London
In France: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana—Credito Italiano.
In New York: Messrs. Redmond & Co., New York.

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on current accounts in Gold or local currency and fixed deposits on application.
Every description of Banking and exchange business transacted Savings accounts in Gold and local currency.

G. LION.
Manager.

Asia Banking Corporation

CAPITAL $4,000,000 SURPLUS $1,100,000
An American Bank
Cable: BANKASIA Tel. S'hai C. 1825

Head Office: New York City
Head Office for the Far East: Shanghai
Corner Kiukiang and Kiangse Roads

Other Branch Offices:
Canton, Changsha, Hankow, Honkong, Manila, Peking and Tientsin

SIXTH ITALIAN CONSOLIDATED 5% LOAN 1920 SUBSCRIPTION DATE EXTENDED

By cable advice from Rome, we are informed that the period of subscription to the Italian Government Bonds has again been extended and will now expire on April 25th.

We feel sure there are still many Italians as well as people of other nationalities in this locality who should subscribe to this Loan, and we wish to call to the attention of all that the time is getting short.

The Bonds are free from all taxes, both present and future, are being sold at the issue price of Lire 87.50 per Lire 100 and yield 5% interest on the par value, which is 5.71% on on the issue price.

An investment of about Tls. 3,200 will yield, at the present rate of exchange, an annual income of lire 5,000.

The rate of exchange is the most favorable now of any time since the subscription started.

STOCKHOLDING BANKS
Anglo and London, Paris National Bank, San Francisco
Bankers' Trust Company, New York City
Continental & Commercial National Bank, Chicago, Ill.
First National Bank of Portland, Oregon
Guaranty Trust Company of New York
Guardian Savings & Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio
Mercantile Bank of the Americas, New York City
National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Washington
National Shawmut Bank, Boston, Mass.

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital	$2,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital	$1,020,000.00
Reserve Fund	$ 54,000.00

Managing Director: T. Clarence Sun
Deputy Managing Director: Nieh Chi-wei

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	Ichang	Yokohama
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha	Chicago
Peking	Wusieh	Shasi	Philadelphia
Hankow	Hsuchow	Wuhu	Seattle
Nanking	Ningpo	London	Baltimore
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York	Cleveland
Hangchow	Canton	San Francisco	Detroit
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston	Buffalo
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio	Pittsburgh
Antung	Chengchow	Osaka	Montreal
Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu	Kobe	St. Louis
		Cincinatti	

And also in other principal cities in foreign countries.

Shanghai Branch:
8441 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits, both in taels and dollars, according to arrangement.
Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manger
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager

PARK-UNION

FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION
Fully Paid Capital and Surplus $2,250,000
HEAD OFFICE, NEW YORK
Owned and controlled By
The National Park Bank, New York Union Bank of Canada

BRANCHES:
SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE
PARIS TOKYO YOKOHAMA

SHANGHAI BRANCH: 1 Kiukiang Road. Telephone C. 1174
Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

THE SHANGHAI COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK, LTD.

Beg to Announce
The Opening of their Hongkew Branch
at
15 North Szechuan Road
(Corner Boone Road)
on May 7th, 1920.

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday

The Bank of East Asia, Ltd.

Authorised Capital $2,000,000
Paid up Capital 2,000,000
Reserve Fund 200,000

Head Office:—2 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.
Shanghai Branch:—30 The Bund.
London Bankers:—The London Joint Stock, London, City and Midland Bank Ltd.
Agencies and Correspondents in the principal Commercial centres of the world.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.
Loans granted on approved securities
Fixed and current deposit accounts opened on terms according to arrangement.

LI TSE FONG,
Manager.

Provisions Prices In Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on April 20, 1920.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-30
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	18-20
Cod	„	14-16
Mandarin	„	30-40
Mackerel	„	12-14
Gomfret	„	25-30
Salmon	„	18-20
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	18-20
Whitebait	„	12-14
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	each	60-80
Hare	„	none
Eggs	per doz.	16-18
Fowl	per lb.	22-24
Geese	each	75-90
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	20-25
Quail	„	20-22
Snipe	„	12-18
Teal	„	16-18
Turkey	per lb.	65-70
Woodcock	each	35-45
Wild Duck	„	40-45
Wild Geese	„	none
Wild Pigeons	„	none
Plover	each	10-15
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	„	18-20
Bananas	„	8-10
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	6-7
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	20-30
Oranges	per lb.	14-18
Peaches	per lb.	none
Pears	„	12-14
Persimmons	„	none
Peeboes	„	none
Plums	„	none
Pumeloes	each	15-30
Pineapples		none
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	per lb.	none
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	4-5
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Broad Beans	per lb.	4-5
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	6-8
Cabbage	each	10-15
Carrots	per bunch	3-4
Cauliflower	each	20-30
Celery	per bunch	2-14
Egg Plant	per lb.	none
French Beans	„	12-14
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	40-50
Onions	„	14-16
Parsnips	per bunch	3-8
Peas	per lb.	none
Potatoes	per picul	$4.00-4.50
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	„	10-12
Turnips	per bunch	1-2
Grain And Flour		
Flour, American	50 lbs.	$4.00
Flour, Australian	„	$3.75
Flour, Shanghai	„	$2.50
Rice	200 lb.	$3.40
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 18.00
Stove Coal	„	Tls. 22.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$1.00-$4.00

F. J. W. Melville.
Chief Inspector.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE
For U.S., Canada and Europe:
Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru May
For Europe
Per P. and O. s.s. Nore May
For Japan
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M Apr. 2
MAILS DUE
From U.S. and Canada
Per C.P.O.S. s.s. E. of Rus Apr. 2
From Europe
Per P. and O. s.s. Novar May
From Japan
Per N.Y.K. s.s. [illegible] Apr. 2

WILL ACT AT ONCE TO COERCE TURKS

Lloyd George Tells Commons Agents In Constantinople Are In Accord

FRENCH SENDING MORE MEN

Allies Decide To Sound Wilson As To Course Regarding Turks

London, March 8.—Varying rumors as to developments in Constantinople and Asia Minor were in circulation today, including one of a collision between allied and Turkish forces in the capital, and another that Great Britain had acted alone in taking the decision to occupy Constantinople, but official pronouncements were lacking, except that made by Premier Lloyd George in the House of Commons, in which he forecast "immediate drastic action" at Constantinople.

The Premier told the House that prompt measures had been taken by the French Government to send reinforcements to General Gourand, Commander-in-Chief of the French forces in the East, for the purpose of re-establishing his position and preventing further attacks on Armenians.

FRENCH SHIPS SENT

Mr. Lloyd George made this statement in answer to question regarding measures taken for the protection of the Armenians. He also said that French ships had been sent to Mersina [a seaport, 36 miles from Adana.]

Regarding Constantinople, the Premier said that identical instructions for immediate drastic action had been despatched to the allied representatives there, who were acting in complete accord. It would be inadvisable, he added, to disclose these instructions until a reply had been received.

The Premier was asked whether in drafting the final peace terms the Supreme Council would take steps to prevent "the further misuse" as a mosque of the Church of St. Sophia at Constantinople and restore it to the use for which it was built as one of the great shrines of Christendom. Mr. Lloyd George replied that the Allies, as at present advised, did not contemplate any change in this matter.

RUMOR OF DISORDERS

Reports were in circulation here today that there had been a clash between Allied troops and Turkish forces in Constantinople, but these were discredited at the War Office and the Admiralty, as at the Foreign Office. Officials stated that they had received no messages indicating disorders in Constantinople, and that they believed the reports to be untrue.

While definite news of Allied occupation of Constantinople is still awaited, it is stated in some quarters that such action is rendered all the more inevitable owing to information that Mustapha Kemal Pasha, the Turkish Nationalist leader, is strengthening his forces in Asia Minor, and that Turkish bands are concentrating in Eastern Thrace in contravention of the terms of the armistice.

In the absence of an official announcement, contradictory rumors are current concerning the respective attitude of Great Britain, France and Italy toward coercive steps. While it is declared on one hand that the decision to occupy the city was taken collectively, and that British troops were chosen solely because they were nearest, another version is that Great Britain took the decision alone and completely surprised France and Italy by communicating it.

In quarters where this view is held it is said that the French Government is not likely to withhold co-operation, particularly now that the French losses in Cilicia are known to the French people, but that Italy is reluctant for several reason and has not yet agreed to take part.

Meanwhile, The Daily Mail, reiterating emphatically that occupation has been decided upon, says that in addition to the British forces in the neighborhood of Constantinople forces will be moved thither from the British "Army of the Black Sea." The Mail understands that some regiments in England have also been warned to be in readiness to embark for the Near East.

Commenting upon unconfirmed reports that British troops and seamen have actually occupied Constantinople, The London Times says this morning:

"Cardinal Gibbons, James W. Gerard, former American Ambassador at Berlin, and other notable Americans demand that the Turk be expelled from Constantinople, and that Armenia, from Ararat to the sea, be given the fullest autonomy. This manifestation of the best American opinion will be exceedingly welcome to the Allies, but we do not observe that it contains any proposal for American assistance in carrying out the policy which is approved. Allied people will not hear of schemes which involve the sacrifice of more money and blood, except for objections which constrain them in conscience and honor to attain. They will not fight for concessions to communities or tribes, and international concession hunters are now very active in plans for carving up Asiatic Turkey according to their own desires."

AMUSEMENTS

ISIS THEATRE

Junction of North Szechuen Road Extension and Jukong Road

To-morrow, April 23th, 27th and 28th

Marie Walcamp IN "THE RED GLOVE"

11th and 12th Episodes

also

"BOUND AND GAGGED"

A novel serial of laughs, thrills, excitement and suspense

FIRST EPISODE

"THE WAGER"

Matinee To-day
"THE RED GLOVE"
9th and 10th Episodes

To-night
MABEL NORMAND in
"MICKEY"

TOWN HALL (Society of Literature and Art)

TUESDAY, APRIL 27th

Commencing at 9.15 p.m. Sharp

Grand Concert and Ball

THE MUNICIPAL SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

(under the Direction of Maestro Paci) will take part also:

Mrs. J. Markovsky, (Soprano)
Mr. P. Selivanoff, (Basso)
Mr. V. Volin, (Baritone)
Mr. P. Grey, (Baritone)
Mr. P. Brunelli, (Tenor)
Mr. V. Siroido, (Violin)
Mr. Garri-Ore, (Pianist)
Mr. N. Tuevsky, (Tenor)

GRAND BALLET

1. Linke: "Lisistrata" Mrs. E. Koralloff
2. Behr: "Doll" Mrs. I. Barzoff
3. Rubinstein: "Valse Caprice" Miss Marjorie Serebriannikoff
4. Rubinstein: "Cat" Mrs. Belikovitch
5. Sen Sans: "The diving Swan" Mrs. S. Belikovitch, Mr. Espasniolli and Gershgorn
6. Rubinstein: "Russian Dance" Mrs. Poliansky
7. Grieg: "Dutch Dance" Mrs. S. Belikovitch, Mrs. G. Barzeff

Dancing after the Performance until 3 a.m.

MUSIC BY THE MUNICIPAL ORCHESTRA

Confetti, Serpentine, Express Post, Flowers and Buffet

Booking at Moutrie's. Admission: $3, $2, $1 and 50 cents.
Direction: Messrs. P. Selivanoff and Voskresensky.

29144

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

GRAND BALL

Thursday night, April 29th, 1920.

In honour of the Italian Aviators

ON THE ROME-TOKYO FLIGHT.

Under the auspices of the Aero Club of Shanghai.

Dancing for the public will commence at 10 p. m. in the Ball-Room, after the official dinner

FOR RESERVATIONS

apply to the Assistant Manager

ENTRANCE COMPLIMENTARY

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

AMUSEMENTS

AT THE APOLLO ON THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY AND SUNDAY April 29th & 30th, May 1st & 2nd

PAULINE FREDERICK

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE SCREEN STAR IN A POWERFUL NEW GOLDWYN PICTURE

"BONDS of LOVE" Latest production. First Photo-drama by Louis Sherwin, Eminent Dramatic Critic.

WHAT BONDS ARE MORE VALUABLE TO YOU, Liberty Bonds; Stock Bonds; Industrial Bonds or "BONDS OF LOVE" ? ? ? ? ?

WHAT ARE YOUR BONDS OF LOVE ? ? Did you marry your Husband for money; for social position; for convenience; or did BONDS OF LOVE bind you to your husband ? ? ?

"WHAT CEMENTS THE "BONDS OF LOVE" between married people ? Is it the children; is it pure love; or is it some outside force ? ? SEE "BONDS OF LOVE" which is a story of Mother Love and Family Jealousy.

Prices as Usual — Booking at Robinson's.

Obtainable from the APOLLO THEATRE

Lyceum Theatre

SHANGHAI

NIGHTLY 9.15

The Great English Actress

MARIE TEMPEST

In association with GRAHAM BROWNE and World-Tour Company In a Repertoire of Famous "Tempest" Comedies.

This week:—
Tomorrow,
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.
Clare Kummer's Romantic Farce-Comedy,
'Good Gracious, Annabelle"

Thursday.
W. Somerset Mougham's Sparkling Comedy,
"PENELOPE"

Friday.
Cosmo Gordon Lennox's Comedy,
"THE MARRIAGE OF KITTY"

Saturday.
Captain Robert Marshall's Comedy,
"DUKE OF KILLIECRANKIE"

PLANS AT MOUTRIE'S
POPULAR PRICES
Reserved Seats $3
Pit $2, Gallery $1
Private Boxes $15

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Woochang Road.

PROGRAMME for April 25th.

"The Red Glove"

in 18 Episodes and 36 Parts
3rd and 4th Episodes.

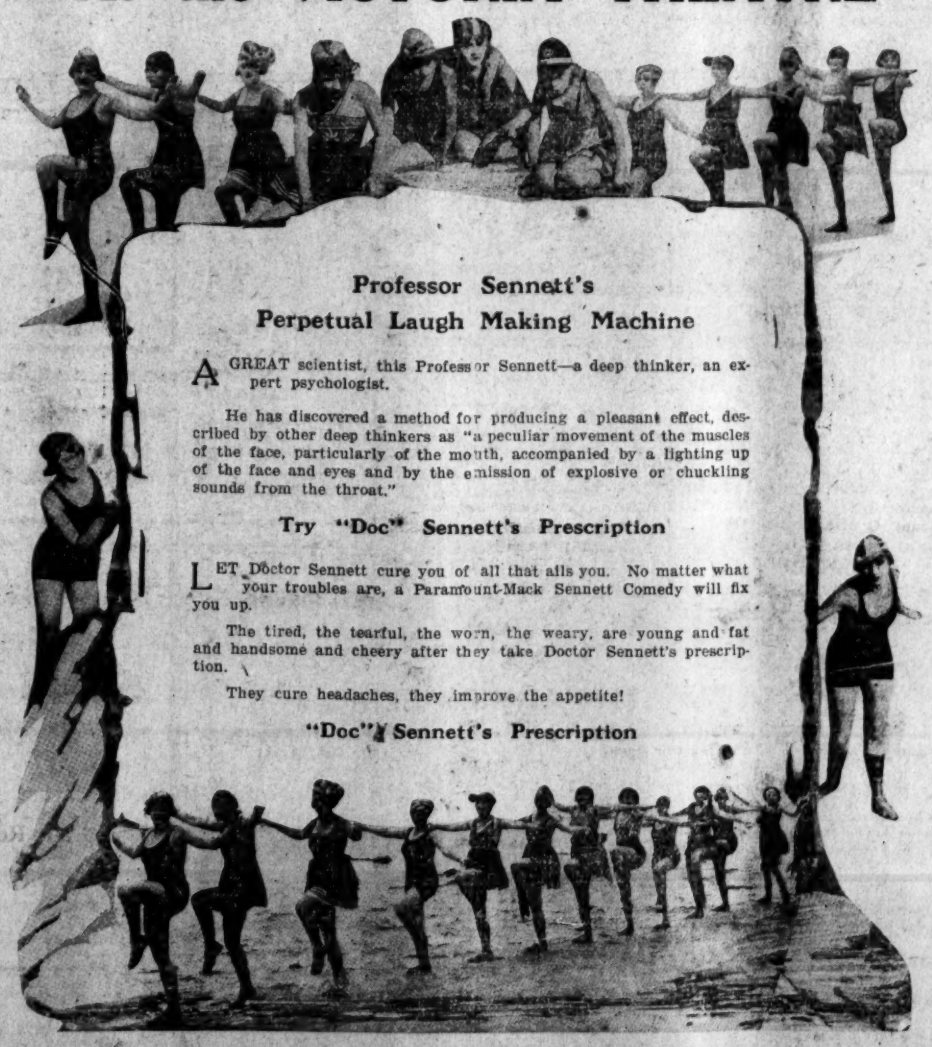
A Japanese Drama

ALSO

Chaplin Comedy

TONIGHT TONIGHT

At the VICTORIA THEATRE



Professor Sennett's
Perpetual Laugh Making Machine

A GREAT scientist, this Professor Sennett—a deep thinker, an expert psychologist.

He has discovered a method for producing a pleasant effect, described by other deep thinkers as "a peculiar movement of the muscles of the face, particularly of the mouth, accompanied by a lighting up of the face and eyes and by the emission of explosive or chuckling sounds from the throat."

Try "Doc" Sennett's Prescription

LET Doctor Sennett cure you of all that ails you. No matter what your troubles are, a Paramount-Mack Sennett Comedy will fix you up.

The tired, the tearful, the worn, the weary, are young and fat and handsome and cheery after they take Doctor Sennett's prescription.

They cure headaches, they improve the appetite!

"Doc" Sennett's Prescription

and

THE "METRO" Wonderplay "THE WAGER"

INSTANTANEOUS SUCCESS

OLYMPIC THEATRE

TONIGHT at 9.15 TONIGHT

THE HUMPHREY BISHOP COMEDY & OPERATIC Co.

REPERTOIRE

TROVATORE (EXCERPTS) & TIT-BITS FROM VAUDEVILLE	ALL VAUDEVILLE Including THE MUSICAL COMEDIETTA "THE GIRLS HE LOVED"
FAUST (EXCERPTS) & TIT-BITS FROM VAUDEVILLE	VAUDEVILLE Including THE BURLESQUE DRAMA "EAST LYNNE"
CARMEN (EXCERPTS) & TIT-BITS FROM VAUDEVILLE	VAUDEVILLE Including THE CHINESE EXTRAVAGANZA "JOSS MAN"
CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE & TIT-BITS FROM VAUDEVILLE	WEDGWOOD CLASSICS Including TIT-BITS FROM VAUDEVILLE

AND THE PANTOMIME "ALI BABA"

(NO ITEMS ARE REPEATED IN ANY OF THE ABOVE PROGRAMMES)

PRESENTING

"FAUST" (EXCERPTS) AND VAUDEVILLE

PLAN FOR TONIGHT AT OLYMPIC THEATRE

POPULAR PRICES $3 $2 $1

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung, Capt. W. McIlwain, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

PUKOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Suiyang, Capt. J. Gibbs, will leave from the Watung Wharf on Monday, April 26, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Luenho, 2,868 Tons, Captain Woodgett, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, April 26, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone C. 241. Extension to Freight and Passage Department.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangwah, Captain J McArthur, will leave on Monday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Nanyang Maru, Captain T. Yasukawa, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on Monday, April 26, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA. No. 16, Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Yohyang Maru, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on Tuesday, April 27, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA. No 16, Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chungking, Captain G. D. S. Mills, will leave on Tuesday, April 27, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Suiwo, 2,671 Tons, Captain Smith, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, April 27, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone C. 241. Extension to Freight and Passage Department.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang, Captain Pickard, will leave on Wednesday, April 28, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Weihing 1,864 Tons, Captain Christie, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Old Ningpo Wharf on Wednesday, April 28, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extension to Freight and Passage Department.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tachang Maru, Captain J. Yoshida, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on Wednesday, April 28, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA. No. 16, Canton Road

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Luenyi, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, April 29, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agent French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Kutwo, 2,664 Tons, Captain Fouster, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, April 29, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extension to Freight and Passager Department.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Tuckwo, 3,770 Tons, Captain Campbell, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, April 30, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extension to Freight and Passenger Department.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Ngankin, Capt. J. Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund or Friday, April 30, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Woosung, Captain Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, May 1, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFILED & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. Taishun, Captain J. Halkett, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

MANILA & HONGKONG.—The R.M.S. Empress of Russia will leave Woosung on Sunday, April 25. The tender "alexandra" will leave the Municipal Jetty at 4 p.m. For further particulars apply to G. M. JACKSON, General Agent, Passenger Department, Palace Hotel Building, 19A Bund. Telephone Central 182. P. A. COX, Corner of Peking and Yuen-Ming-Yuen Roads. Telephone: Central 181.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hsin Peking, Captain A. E. Edward, will leave on Monday, April 26, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WENCHOW.—The Str. Haean, Captain F. H. Wallace, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The Str. Kiangteen, Captain D. D. Ross, will leave on Tuesday at 3:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) Via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Str. Suma Maru, Captain Y. Fukami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Y'poo Wharf on April 27. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Ichang, Captain J. S. DeWolf, will leave on Tuesday, April 27, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

AMOY, H'KONG, CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sunning, Captain W. Benson, will leave from the Watung Wharf direct for the above ports on Thursday, April 29, at 7 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) Via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Captain M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from the Co.'s Y'poo wharf on April 29. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

SWATOW, HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chenan, Captain H. E. Laver, will leave from French Bund on Saturday, May 1, at 9 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Str. Yushun, Capt. J. H. Davis, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Str. Hsinming, Capt. Mackinon, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shuntien, Captain H. A. Walker, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, April 27, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Pasage Tel. No. 401.

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tean, Captain Wm. McDonald, will leave from the Watung Wharf on Saturday, May 1, at 9 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Fengtien, Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, May 1, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN & DAIREN Via TSINGTAU.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Captain M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from the Co.'s Y'poo wharf on or about 16th May. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA No. 4 The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA & Seattle Calling at Victoria B. C. via Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu, & Yokohama.—The O.S.K. Str. Manila Maru, Capt. H. Yamaguchi, will be despatched on April 29. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs Jetty on the afternoon of 28th. For Freight or Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4. The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

EUROPE via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Marseilles, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg.—The Steamer Havana Maru, Capt. S. Imai, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on May 1. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

NEW YORK, JAPAN PORTS SAN FRANCISCO PANAMA and NEW YORK.—The Str. Alaska Maru, Captain W. Miura, will be despatched from Shanghai on or about June 1, at ——— For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Telphone Central No. 4234 & 4235.

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Apr. 25	—	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Apr. 25	—	San Francisco	West Niger	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Apr. 26	—	Vancouver	Harvold Lomar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Apr. 27	—	San Francisco	Higho	Am.	Dollar Co.
Apr. 29	—	Tacoma, etc.	Manila Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
May 3	—	New York, Boston	Radnor	Am.	Adl. Line
May 3	—	San Francisco	Tsuyama M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 4	—	New York	West Inskip	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
May 4	—	San Francisco	West Hembrie	Am.	S. & Dix
May 4	—	New Orleans	West Moreland	Am.	S. & Dix
May 4	—	Baltimore v. Panama	West Hemrod	Am.	L.A.P.N. Co.
May 5	—	Los Angeles	Korea Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
May 6	—	Seattle, etc.	Suwa Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 7	—	New York	Tuscan Prince	Br.	S. Tomes & Co.
May 8	—	Portland	Coaxet	Am.	Adl. Line
May 10	—	N. Y. v. Vancouver	M. S. Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
May 10	—	Seattle	C. of Spokane	Am.	Adl. Line
May 11	—	San Francisco	Elkhorn	Am.	S. & Dix
May 12	—	San Francisco	West Cadron	Am.	Dollar Co.
May 15	—	Seattle	Brave Couer	Am.	S. & Dix
May 18	—	San Francisco	Nile	Am.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 19	—	Seattle	West Jester	Am.	A. T. Co.
May 19	—	Baltimore	Eurana	Am.	S. & Dix.
May 21	—	New York	Eurymachus	Br.	B. & S.
May 22	—	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co
May 22	—	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
May 22	—	Seattle	Edmore	Am.	Adl. Line
May 23	—	San Francisco	West Hepburn	Am.	Dollar Co.
May 25	—	San Francisco	West Cahokia	Am.	S. & Dix
May 25	—	San Francisco	West Himrod	Am.	S. & Dix
May 29	—	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
May 30	—	Seattle	West Ivis	Am.	S. & Dix
May 30	—	Baltimore v. M'nean	West Boro	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
May 30	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
May 31	—	New York	Howick Hall	Br.	B. & S.
June 4	—	New Orleans	Editor	Am.	S. & Dix
June 5	—	Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
June 5	—	San Francisco	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
June 10	—	Vancouver	Montcastle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
June 15	—	Seattle	Stanley	Am.	A. T. Co.
June 17	—	Vancouver, N. Y.	Bessie Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
June 19	—	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
June 20	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
July 12	—	Seattle	Maquan	Am.	A. T. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Apr. 27	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Yamashiro M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr. 27	—	Kobe	Muttra	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Apr. 28	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr. 29	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Kokura Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 1	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Chikugo M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 1	—	Kobe	Kitano Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 7	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 8	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Apr. 25	—	Genoa, M'lles, L'pool	Ajax	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 26	—	London	Tamba Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr. 27	—	Calcutta	Muttra	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Apr. 30	—	Liverpool	Wakasa M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 1	—	Marseilles	Armand Behie	Fr.	M. M. Cie
May 4	—	M'lles, Liverpool	Kamakura Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 5	—	London	Kazembe	Br.	J. M. & Co
May 6	—	Liverpool	Keemun	Br.	B. & S.
May 6	—	A'dam, L'don, H'burg	Stentor	Br.	B. & S.
May 6	—	London	Nore	Br.	M. M. & Co.
May 9	—	Bombay	Duntera	Br.	M. M. & Co.
May 10	—	London, etc.	Mishima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 13	—	Liverpool	Idomeneus	Br.	B. & S.
May 15	—	R'dam, Hamburg	Tjitaroem	Dut.	H. C. T. Co.
May 15	—	Java	Tjilwong	Dut.	H. C. T. Co.
May 18	—	London	Novara	Br.	M. M. & Co.
May 20	—	A'dam, L'don, A'erp	Telemachus	Br.	B. & S.
May 20	—	Liverpool	Priam	Br.	B. & S.
May 22	—	London	Glenade	Br.	G. L. E. A.
May 23	—	Hamburg, etc.	Toyooka Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 24	—	London, etc.	Sado Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 27	—	L'don, A'dam, A'werp	Telresias	Br.	B. & S.
June 3	—	L'don, A'dam, H'burg	Nelens	Br.	B. & S.
June 1	—	Marseilles	Cardiliere	Fr.	M. M. Cie
June 6	—	Scandinavia	Asia	Dan.	E. A. Co.
June 9	—	Scandinavia	Siam	Dan.	E.A. Co.
June 17	—	L'don, A'ham, A'werp	Deucalion	Br.	B. & S.
June 24	—	Genoa, M'lles, L'pool	Talthyblus	Br.	B. & S.
June 30	—	Marseilles	Porthos	Fr.	M. M. Cie
July 1	—	L. A'dam, H'burg	Helenus	Br.	B. & S.
July 11	—	Marseilles	Amazone	Fr.	M. M. Cie

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Apr. 25	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Kuelchow	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 25	—	Hongkong, Canton	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 26	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 26	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co
Apr. 26	—	Manila, Hongkong	E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Apr. 27	4.00	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Apr. 27	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Ichang	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 27	3.00	S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Fooshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Apr. 27	—	Wenchow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 29	7.00*	Amoy, H'kong, C'ton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
May 1	9.00*	S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
May 1	—	Manila, Hongkong	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
May 6	—	Hongkong	Nile	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co
May 7	—	Hongkong	Kashima M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Apr. 25	—	Chefoo, Tientsin	Yushun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Apr. 25	3.00	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Koonshing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Apr. 27	6.00*	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Apr. 27	3.00	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 27	—	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 28	D.L.	Chefoo, Newchwang	Esang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Apr. 30	9.00*	Tsingtau, Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
May 1	9.00*	Tsingtau	Tean	Br.	B. & S.
May 1	10.00*	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Apr. 25	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 26	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 26	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co
Apr. 25	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Nanyang M.	Jap.	N. K. K.
Apr. 26	D.L.	Pukow	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Apr. 27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Apr. 27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Waishing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Apr. 28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tachang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Apr. 29	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N Co
Apr. 29	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Apr. 29	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 29	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Siangyang M.	Jap.	N. K. K.
Apr. 30	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Apr. 30	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 30	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
May 1	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.
May 2	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
May 3	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahlee	Chi.	J.M. & Co.

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D. L.—DAYLIGHT

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
P. & O. B.I.	Mar. 28	Alacrity	Br. gun-boat
9 P.	Apr. 23	Elcano	Am. gun-boat
KND	Apr. 1	Fushimi	Jap. gun-boat
1 C.	Apr. 17	Gen. Alava	Am. gun-boat
BXIII	Apr. 10	Hawkins	Br. cruiser
S.N.B.	Mar. 26	Kinsha	Br. gun-boat
S'chow Creek	Oct. 29	M. A. S. 226	Ital. sub-chaser
S'chow Creek	Oct. 29	M. A. S. 227	Ital. sub-chaser
1 C.	Apr. 1	Monocacy	Am. gun-boat
8 P.	Apr. 23	Quiros	Am. gun-boat
1 C.	Apr. 21	Samar	Am. gun-boat
8 P.	Apr. 22	Villalobos	Am. gun-boat
1 C.	Apr. 21	Wilmington	Am. gun-boat

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

FOR CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.
S.S. "CHUNKING" .....sails midnight, April 27th.
S.S. "WUCHANG" .....sails midnight, April 28th.

Steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

FOR WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and PEKING via TIENTSIN).
S.S. "SHUNTIEN" .....sails April 27th, at 3 p.m.
S.S. "FENGTIEN" .....sails May 1st, at 10 a.m.

FOR HONGKONG and CANTON via SWATOW and AMOY.
S.S. "SUNNING" ..... Via Amoy, sails April 29th.
S.S. "ICHANG" ..... direct April 27th,
S.S. "CHENAN" ..... Via Swatow, May 1st.

Steamers connect at Hongkong with services to the Philippines, Indo-China and Australian Ports, also to Bangkok and Singapore.

FOR TSINGTAO.
S.S. "TEAN" .....sails May 1st, 9 a.m.

FOR NINGPO.
S.S. "HSIN PEKING" .....at 4.30 p.m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of Passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "The Taikoo Shipping Gazette" or apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Tel. Nos: Agents.
Passengers: Central No. 401. French Bund.
Freight: Central No. 77.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.)
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
(Subject to Alteration)

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Marseilles, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg.

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
HAVANA MARU	15,000	S. Imai,	April 28	May 1

This steamer will not call at Marseilles.

FOR NEW YORK via PANNAMA Japan ports, San Francisco, Panama, New York

*ALASKA MARU ...	15,000	W. Miura,	May 30	June 1

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Kobe and Yokohama.

In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

MANILA MARU	20,000	H. Yamaguchi,	Apr. 28	Apr. 29

FOR HONGKONG

AFRICA MARU	18,000	H. Yamamoto,	May 11	May 12

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tsingtao, Tientsin and Dairen).

KOHOKU MARU	5,000	M. Tsubaki,	May 14	May 16

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).

SUMA MARU	2,000	H. Kawaguchi,	April 26	April 27
KOHOKU MARU	5,000	M. Tsubaki,	April 25	April 27

Those steamers marked* have no passenger accommodation.

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, New Orleans, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

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O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf, Wayside, Tel. Nos. East 208, 209 & 212
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, Shanghai.

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PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

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S.S. CITY OF SPOKANE — Sails about May 10th
S.S. EDMORE — Sails about May 22nd

FOR PORTLAND

S.S. COAXET — Sails about May 8th

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TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
S.S. Colombia	Apr. 25	S.S. Venezuela	May 1
S.S. Venezuela	May 22	S.S. Ecuador	May 20
S.S. Ecuador	June 19	S.S. Colombia	June 26

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

CARGO STEAMERS

	Due at Shanghai	Leave for San Francisco
WEST NIGER	———	April 25
WEST INSKIP	In port	May 3
EASTERN MERCHANT	May 1	May 29
WEST CADDOA	May 11	———
WEST SELENE	May 8	———

ROUND THE WORLD SERVICE
For Singapore, Colombo, Mediterranean Ports and Baltimore.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
WEST KASSON ..... In port
WEST BORO ..... May 30

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Imperial Japanese and U.S.M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.
SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO
KOREA MARU ..... May 6, 1920
TENYO MARU ..... May 20, 1920
SHINYO MARU ..... June 20, 1920

FOR HONGKONG
TENYO MARU ..... May 13, 1920

All steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performance, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

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*S.S. "AFRICA" about 23rd May
* Carrying Passengers.

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S.S. "NANKING"
(15,000 TONS)
S.S. "NILE" (14,000 TONS) — S.S. "CHINA" (10,200 TONS)
(SUBJECT TO CHANGE)
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

S.S. "NILE"	MAY	18th
*S.S. "CHINA"	MAY	26th
S.S. "NANKING"	JUNE	5th

*Will omit Yokohama and Honolulu
†S.S. "NANKING" does not call at NAGASAKI

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

S.S. "NILE"	MAY	5th
S.S. "CHINA"	MAY	14th
S.S. "NANKING"	MAY	23rd

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to
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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

N.Y.K.

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SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE MAIL SERVICE.

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Portsaid, Marseilles, London and Antwerp:—

	Tons		
HISHIMA MARU ...	16,000	Capt. S. Takano,	May 14
SODA MARU	12,500	Capt. N. Tanaka,	May 24

EUROPEAN LINE CARGO SERVICE.

For London, Antwerp, Rotterdam, and Hamburg via ports:—

TOYOOKA AMRU ...	15,000	Capt. S. Shiratori,	May 23

For Genoa, Marseilles and Liverpool via ports: —

WAKASA MARU ...	12,500	Capt. M. Goto,	April 30
KAMAKURA MARU.	12,500	Capt. S. Shioya,	May 28

AMERICAN LINE

For Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, and Seattle:—

SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu,	May 6
KASHIMA MARU ...	19,000	Capt. M. Machida,	May 10

NEW YORK VIA PANAMA

TSUYAMA MARU...	15,000	Capt. O. Sakamoto,	May 4

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. T. Terada,	April 27
KOKURA MARU ..	4,500	Capt. S. Ito,	April 29
KASUGA MARU ...	7,000	Capt. K. Inatsu,	May 7

FOR JAPAN

KITANO MARU	16,000	Capt. F. E. Cope,	May 1

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji).

OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Kishimoto,	April 28
CHIKUGO MARU ...	5,500	Capt. T. Kusano,	May 1
KUMANO MARU ...	9,500	Capt. S. Sasaki,	
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. G. Shinomiya,	May 8

FOR HONGKONG

KASHIMA MARU ..	19,000	Capt. M. Machida,	May 7

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Toisawa,	May 30

AUSTRALIAN LINE (Sailing From Hongkong).

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Manila).

NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. G. Yamasaki,	April 30
AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Shibata,	May 19
TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. M. Nishimura,	June 23

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to

I. MATSUDAIRA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha,

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

FRANK WATERHOUSE & CO.

PUGET SOUND TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

SEATTLE-MANILA via SHANGHAI & HONGKONG

	WEST BOUND arrive Shanghai	EAST BOUND leave Shanghai
DELIGHT	April 24	
WEST JESTER	April —	May 19
STANLEY	May 14	June 15
MAQUAN	June 11	July 13
WEST IVAN	July 9	Aug. 10

Operated for account of UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

For rates and particulars apply to

AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY

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53 SZECHUEN ROAD Telephone Central 944

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON

Via Panama

S. S. "DRYDEN" ..... April 28

S. S. "RADNOR" ..... May 3

FOR SAN FRANCISCO VIA HONOLULU

S. S. "WEST ELCAJON" ..... April 2

Operated for Account of U. S. Shipping Board

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THE BARBER S.S. LINES, INC.

THE ADMIRAL LINE, Agents.

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STRUTHERS & DIXON

INCORPORATED

Amalgamated with

COSMOPOLITAN SHIPPING CO. NEW YORK — GREEN STAR LINE NEW YORK

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

Due INWARD Steamer	Date	Sailing OUTWARD Steamer	Date
West Himrod*	Apr. 25	Elkhorn*	May 11
Dusf†	May 22	Brave Couer†	May 15
West Henshaw*	May 30	West Himrod*	May 25
Eastern Trader*	June 6	West Ivis†	May 30

(If sufficient inducement offers)

* San Francisco † Seattle

Through B/Ls issued to all Overland Points in U.S.A. and Canada

ATLANTIC & GULF PORTS VIÁ PANAMA SERVICE

Due INWARD		Sailing OUTWARD	
West Moreland*	Apr. 30	West Moreland*	May 4
West Hembrie†	April 30	West Hembrie†	May 4
Eurana*	May 15	Eurana*	" 19
Lancaster*	May 30	Lancaster*	June 4
City of Omaha*	June 15	City of Omaha*	June 19
and Fortnightly		and Fortnightly	

* Pacific † New Orleans

For rates, space or other particulars, apply to

EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR THE FAR EAST, Shanghai, China. L. EVERETT, Vice-Pres.

SHANGHAI OFFICE 7, Jinkee Road Tel. Central 2557. J. S. EMENS, Agent

Telegrams "DIXSTRUTH"

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date		From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec.	2	— Japan	Taiho Maru	Jap.	
Dec.	4	— River ports	Lingyun	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co
Dec.	6	— Chinwangtao	Indigirka		
Dec.	16	— Hankow	Meitan	Am.	Socony.
Dec.	25	—	Kanting	Chi.	
Dec.	25	—	Newchow		
Jan.	15	—	Meihu	Am.	Socony.
Jan.	21	— Japan	Kifune Maru	Jap.	
Feb.	9	— Cruise	Store Nordiske	Dan.	G.N.T. Co.
Feb.	15	— River ports	Tahchuen	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Mar.	19	— Japan	Kiyo Maru	Jap.	Kaiyosha
Mar.	22	—	Chienan	Chi.	W. & Co.
Mar.	22	— Swatow	Cuzco	Ital.	S. & Dix.
Mar.	24	—	Astrakan	Br.	A.P. Co.
Apr.	1	— Tsingtau	Shinfoo	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Apr.	10	— River ports	Hwahloe	Chi.	J.M. & Co.
Apr.	14	—	Palembang	Br.	A.P. Co.
Apr.	16	— Foochow	Yungshin	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
Apr.	18	—	Wosang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Apr.	19	— Cruise	Lihsing	Chi.	Customs
Apr.	20	— Japan	Gleniffer	Br.	G. I. W. A.
Apr.	21	— London	Siam	Dan.	E.A. Co.
Apr.	22	— Japan	Wakanoura M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr.	22	— River ports	Talee Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Apr.	22	— Foochow	Irene	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Apr.	22	— Tientsin	Stasia	Br.	
Apr.	23	— Tsingtau	Santen Maru	Jap.	H.H. Co.
Apr.	23	— Hongkong	Tolshun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Apr.	23	— Hongkong	M. S. Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Apr.	23	— Japan	Nisshu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Apr.	23	— Japan	Cerce Shell	Br.	A. P. Co.
Apr.	23	— Tientsin	Koonshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Apr.	23	— Wenchow	Hsean	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr.	23	— Hankow	Yenoura Maru	Jap.	M. S. K.
Apr.	23	—	Montana	Fr.	S. M. C. du P.
Apr.	23	— Hongkong	Kueichow	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	24	— San Francisco	West Elcajon	Am.	Adl. Line
Apr.	24	— Japan	Yamashiro M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr.	24	— Japan	Haldis	Br.	
Apr.	24	— Tientsin	Yushun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Apr.	24	— Nanking	Sierra Ventana	Fr.	M.M. Cie
Apr.	24	— Japan	Tamba Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K
Apr.	24	— Hongkong	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Apr.	24	— Pukow	Ichang	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	24	— Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Apr.	24	— Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr.	24	— Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	24	— Hankow, etc.	Meian	Am.	Socony.
Apr.	24	— Hankow, etc.	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Apr.	24	— Cruise	Lihsing	Chi.	Customs
Apr.	24	—	Dryden	Br.	

Arrivals

Date		From	Ships Name	Flag	Agents
Apr.	23	— Hongkong	Kueichow	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	24	— Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Apr.	24	— San Francisco	West Elcajon	Am.	Adl. Line
Apr.	24	— Japan	Yamashiro M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr.	24	— Japan	Haldis	Br.	
Apr.	24	— Tientsin	Yushun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Apr.	24	— Nanking	Sierra Ventana	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Apr.	24	— Japan	Tamba Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K
Apr.	24	— Hongkong	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Apr.	24	— Pukow	Ichang	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	24	— Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Apr.	24	— Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr.	24	— Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	24	— Hankow, etc.	Meian	Am.	Socony.
Apr.	24	— Hankow, etc.	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Apr.	24	— Cruise	Lihsing	Chi.	Customs
Apr.	24	—	Dryden	Br.	

P. & O., British India, Apcar, E. & A. S. S. Lines

(Companies incorporated in England)

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP via HONGKONG, STRAITS, CEYLON, EGYPT

S.S. "NORE" 6th May

S.S. "NOVARA" 18th May

FOR BOMBAY via STRAITS AND COLOMBO

DUNERA 9th May

FOR CALCUTTA via JAPAN

S.S. "MUTTRA" April 27th.

FOR SYDNEY from HONGKONG

S.S. "ST. ALBANS" about 30th April

P. & O. and B.I.S.N. Co.'s tickets interchangeable.

Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be altered or cancelled without notice.

For particulars regarding Freight or Passage, apply to

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CPOS

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DOMINION EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SOLD

PACIFIC SAILINGS

To Vancouver		To Manila & Hongkong	
Emp. of Russia	May 8	*Emp. of Russia	Apr. 25
Emp. of Japan	May 29	†Emp. of Japan	May 17
Emp. of Asia	June 5	*Via Manila	
Montcalm	June 10	† To Hongkong direct.	

For Fares, Tickets and other information apply to

Freight Office: Cor. Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads, Shanghai, Telephone, Central 181

Passenger Office: Palace Hotel 19 The Bund Shanghai, Telephone, Central 182

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES

Vesse's Due

E. of Russia,	*Vancouver*	Apr. 25
Chekiang,	*Tientsin*	May 1
Chenan,	*Tsingtau*	Apr. 29
Chikiang, Maru,	*Japan*	Apr. 28
Chungking,	*Hankow*	May 3
Esang,	*Newchwang*	Apr. 26
Fengtein,	*Tientsin*	Apr. 28
Fooshing,	*Hongkong*	Apr. 25
Glenluce,	*London*	Apr. 25
Hsin Peking,	*Ningpo*	Apr. 25
Hsinming,	*Tientsin*	Apr. 26
Hsinfung,	*Hankow*	Apr. 30
Hwahloe,	*Hankow*	May 1
Hsinfung,	*Hankow*	May 2
Japan,	*Copenhagen*	May 1
Kiangyu,	*Hankow*	Apr. 27
Kiangtoo,	*Hankow*	May 1
Kobe Maru,	*Dairen*	Apr. 29
Kiangteen,	*Ningpo*	Apr. 27
Kingsing,	*Tientsin*	Apr. 27
Kutwo,	*Hankow*	Apr. 28
Kiangyung,	*Hankow*	May 3
Kokura Maru,	*Japan*	Apr. 26
Loongwo,	*Hankow*	May 2
Luenyi,	*Hankow*	Apr. 29
Ngankin,	*Hankow*	May 1
Novara,	*London*	May 1
Omi Maru,	*Japan*	Apr. 25
Sakaki Maru,	*Dairen*	Apr. 26
Shantung,	*Hongkong*	May 1
Shuntien,	*Tientsin*	Apr. 25
Suiwo,	*Hankow*	Apr. 25
Sunning,	*Hongkong*	Apr. 26
Shengking,	*Hankow*	May 2
Sinkiang,	*Hongkong*	May 3
Toonan,	*Tientsin*	Apr. 26
Tungwah,	*Swatow*	Apr. 26
Tungchow,	*Tientsin*	May 2
Tatung,	*Hankow*	Apr. 25
Tean,	*Hongkong*	Apr. 29
Tuckwo,	*Hankow*	Apr. 29
Waishing,	*Hankow*	Apr. 26
Wuchang,	*Hankow*	Apr. 26
Woosung,	*Hankow*	Apr. 30

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco		
Ecuador		Mar. 28
West Harts		Mar. 29
Nanking		Mar. 29
China		Mar. 31
Shinyo Maru		Apr. 4
West Ira		Apr. 5
Satanta		Apr. 6
Broad Arrow		Apr. 21
For Tacoma		
Abercos		Mar. 28
For Seattle		
Fushimi Maru		Mar. 21
Tajima Maru		Apr. 1
Elkton		Apr. 3
Mikesan Maru		Apr. 6
Hwahwu		Apr. 7
Katori Maru		Apr. 17
For Portland		
Abercos		Mar. 28
Pawlet		Apr. 13
For Vancouver		
Empress of Japan		Apr. 1
Monteagle		Apr. 3
Empress of Asia		Apr. 11
Methven		Apr. 17
Melville Dollar		Apr. 20
For New York		
Toyohashi Maru		Mar. 28
Winyah		Apr. 2
Gaelic Pripce		Apr. 8
Amur Maru		Apr. 9
Genoa Maru		Apr. 20
Charlton Hall		Apr. 22
Luceric		Apr. 23
For London etc.		
Hyson		Mar. 20
Banca		Apr. 1
Kaga Maru		Apr. 1
Andes Maru		Apr. 4
Knight Companion		Apr. 7
Eurypylus		Apr. 9
Khiva		Apr. 13
Rhesus		Apr. 19
Yokohama Maru		Apr. 21
City of Norwich		Apr. 22
Mentor		Apr. 23
Gleniffer		Apr. 24
For Sabang (Netherland)		
Scotland Maru		Apr. 6
For Copenhagen		
Chile		Mar. 21
For Hamburg		
Dakar Maru		Apr. 3
For Marseilles		
Paul Lecat		Apr. 1
Andre Lebon		Apr. 23
For Trieste		
Pilsna		Mar. 26
Innsbruck		Apr. 22
For Bombay		
Dilwara		Apr. 16
For Calcutta		
Madras		Mar. 29
Gregory Apcar		Apr. 8
For Saigon		
West Irmo		Mar. 23
Hwahjah		Apr. 15
For Java		
Tjibodas		Apr. 4
For Sydney		
Hwahping		Apr. 9

Passenger Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking for Ningpo: Messrs. H.P. Wadman, Manigon, Mao Wo Shu, J.C. Dowding.

Per C.N. s.s. Shengking for Kiukiang: Mr. T. Aiers.

Per C.N. s.s. Tungchow for Chefoo: Mrs. Grainger and child; for Tientsin: Mrs. J. Chanez, Mrs. Marsh, Mrs. M.F. Holden, Messrs. W. Armour, W. Lloyd, H.W. Robjohn, L. de Luca.

Per C.N. s.s. Yingchow for Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. C.A. Christensen and child, Mrs. McMahan and 2 children, Mrs. Loby and infant, Miss Arnold, Messrs. Button, James.

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, APRIL 25, 1920

High Water at Woosung Bar

(The morning tides are higher than the evening tides, they are equal at noon and midnight).

Approximate rise, at springs 4 1/4 h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at springs 8 1/4 h; at neaps, 7 1/2 h.

A.M. Time	Range	P.M. Time	Range
4h. 36m.	7ft. 2in.	5h. 8m.	5ft. 0in.

High Water at Tungsha Lightship

(The morning tides are higher than the evening tides), Approximate rise, 5 1/2 h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M. H	M	P.M. H	M
3	43	4	15

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset

Moon Rises	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Daylight	Dark
11 23 a.m.	0 5 a.m.	5h. 23m.	6h. 33m.	4h. 38m.	7h. 18m.

Mean Barometric Pressure at Shanghai

For April 30.00 in. 762.0 mm.

Departures

Date		For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Apr.	23	— Ningpo	Meinan	Am.	Socony
Apr.	23	— Vladivostok	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
Apr.	24	— Hankow, etc.	Tensing	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Apr.	24	— Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Apr.	24	— Hankow, etc.	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Apr.	24	— Native customs	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr.	24	— Tientsin, etc.	Chekiang	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	24	— Tientsin, etc.	Hankong	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Apr.	24	— Tientsin, etc.	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	24	— Tsingtau	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	24	— Tsingtau	Yekishin Maru	Jap.	S. M. R. Co.
Apr.	24	— S. H'kong, C'ton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	24	— Hankow	Yusang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Apr.	24	— Chinwangtao	Kiangping	Br.	K.M.A.
Apr.	24	— Japan	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr.	24	— Manila, H'kong	Coaxet	Am.	Adl. Line
Apr.	24	— Osaka	Sekino Maru	Jap.	S. Yoko
Apr.	24	— Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Shipping Items

The I-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Fooshing is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow today.

The I-C. s.s. Kingsing is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Tientsin and Chefoo on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangshin left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The I-C. s.s. Waishing left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru left Moji for Shanghai on Friday and is expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. Wharf about noon today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsimming left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Ichang left Pukow for Shanghai yesterday.

The P. & O. s.s. Dunera from Bombay, is expected to leave Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai today.

The Glen Line m.v. Glenluce from London, left Hongkong Thursday morning and is expected to arrive in Shanghai this afternoon.

The I-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Tean will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtein will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai today.

The I-C. s.s. Esang is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Newchwang Dairen and Chefoo tomorrow.

The M.M. s.s. Cordillera with the French mails of March 25, is expected to arrive in Shanghai on May 4.

The Swedish E.A. s.s. Japan left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai on Wednesday and is expected to arrive here on May 1.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Ajax from New York, left Moji at daylight Friday and is due in Shanghai today.

The M.M. s.s. Armand Behic will sail for Marseilles and ports on Saturday, May 8, at noon. The tender Whangpoo with passengers and mails will leave the French Mail Jetty at ten o'clock same morning.

The I-C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung will leave Hankow for Shanghai Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Suiyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan will leave Tsingtau for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Toonan left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Tungwah will leave Wonchow for Shanghai today.

The K.M.A. s.s. Yei Maru No. 2 (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Friday.

The S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtau tomorrow morning and will sail for Dairen direct at 6 a.m. Tuesday. The passenger tender will leave the Customs jetty at nine o'clock tomorrow night.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru is expected to leave Moji for Shanghai tomorrow and is due to arrive at the N.Y.K. Wharf on Wednesday.

The P.M. s.s. Colombia arrived in Shanghai from Hongkong yesterday morning and is docked at the C.M. Lower Wharf. The Colombia sails for Japan, Honolulu and San Francisco at seven o'clock this morning.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Russia is due at Woosung at four o'clock this afternoon and the inbound passenger tender is expected to reach the Customs jetty three hours later. The Russia sails for Manila and Hongkong tomorrow and the tender with outgoing passengers will leave the Customs jetty at ten o'clock tomorrow morning.

B.I. s.s. Muttra from Calcutta left Hongkong Friday afternoon and is expected to arrive Shanghai on Tuesday morning, the 27 April.

The M.M. s.s. Sierra Ventana arrived in Shanghai from Nanking yesterday morning and is morning at the M.M. Lower Buoy. The Ventana will sail for Marseilles via Indo-China on Wednesday at 11 a.m. The tender with passengers and mails will leave the French Mail jetty at nine o'clock same morning.

The P.M. s.s. West Niger is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Hongkong tomorrow and will sail for San Francisco direct on Tuesday or Wednesday.

Passengers Departing

Per P.M. s.s. Colombia for San Francisco: Mrs. J.W. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. W.A. White, Mrs. J.B. Powell, 2 children and infant, Mrs. O'Brien, and James, Mrs. D. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. P. Jernigan and infant, Mrs. Fairman and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. J.H. Osborne, Mrs. C.F. Belcher and 2 children, Mrs. H. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. C.P. Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. W.G. Worcester, Mr. and Mrs. H.B. Belcher, Mr. and Mrs. Bungey, Miss K. Leach, Messrs. Hsu Chu, A. Spitzel, I.A. Lewis, A. Gerry, H. B. Niles, G. Lindsay; S. K. Tsao for Yokohama: Mr. and Mrs. Van Lenvar and child, Misses Fogarty, Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. R.L. Stevens, Messrs. W.E. Estill, D. Worthington, H.B. Ferguson, C.D. Willets, Hainowicz, Dickman, H.E. Metcalf; for Kobe: Mrs. L. and Miss M. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Daniloff, Messrs. H.S. Green, A. Kavanaugh.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba Maru for London: Mr. and Mrs. A.G. Bethell and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. A.B. Lowson and child, Miss B.M.H. de Carvalho, Mr. and Mrs. F.M. Mottram and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. C.F. O'Brien, Miss B.V. Honeyman, Mrs. Liang, Mrs. Ah. Wuh, Messrs. P. Campbell, Van Cutsem, H.C. Pullen, T.L. Rawsthorne, J. Stoddart, J.B. Katz, W.C. Cheng.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m.

TOMORROW

The tender Alexandra conveying passengers and mails on board the C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Russia will leave the Customs Jetty at 10 a.m.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 9 p.m.

Wednesday, April 28, 1920

The tender Whangpoo conveying passengers and mails on board the M.M. s.s. Sierra Ventana will leave the M.M. jetty (French Bund) at 9 a.m.

Friday, April 30, 1920

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 8 a.m.

Saturday, May 8, 1920.

The tender Whangpoo conveying passengers and mails on board the M.M. s.s. Armand Behic will leave the M.M. Jetty at (French Bund) at 10 a.m.

Passengers Arrived

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro Maru from Japan: Mrs. D. Knight, Misses T. Galshkina, C. Inling, F. Wong, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Burt, Messrs. H. Luthuman, H. Wyatt, K. S. Lessner, A. Borodin, K. J. Kristensen, I. Lund.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba Maru from Japan: Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman and child, Messrs. K. Nambu, Sh. A. Segerman, G. Tomer, Rev. C. L. Butterfield.

Per P.M. s.s. Colombia from Hongkong: Miss B. D. Ames, Mrs. F. P. Arnold, Mr. J. A. Athoupe, Mrs. A. Barnes, Misses A. M. Barnes, I. Bothmer, A. M. Ballant, Mrs. F. A. Branagan, Mr. J. V. Braga, Mrs. F. G. Best, Mr. and Mrs. F. Costes Jr., Mrs. O. B. Cone, Mrs. R. J. Davis, Messrs. F. H. Dersinney, E. C. Eppinger, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. and Miss Hilda Garcia, Mstr. Wm. A. Garcia, Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Gomes, Mrs. C. E. Graves, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Gamble, Mstr. D. F. Gamble Jr., Mr. D. Gamble, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Hartman Mrs. H. F. Hunter, Mr. F. H. Hohnke, Lieut. Jenl. Chou Yuth Hsia, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hausher, Messrs. S. E. Jackson, M. A. Katz, R. T. Kirby, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Kirby, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Kulas, Mrs. F. D. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. A. Lilley, Mrs. H. K. Mallory, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Milne, Messrs. A. G. MacDonald, Robt. Norton, Mrs. A. D. Morris, Mrs. G. A. Nelson, Misses. M. A. Olds, E. J. Phillips, G. Sigelen, Mrs. A. L. and Miss G. Riley, Messrs. F. E. Rhodes, J. W. Sanger, H. M. Vanzwoll, Wm. Zinser, Mrs. C. E. Stickney, Mrs. M. A. Strauss, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Thomas.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo: Mrs. Waston, Miss Gauss, Messrs. Walters, Gaunder, Heywood.

Per C.M. s.s. Yushun from Chefoo: Messrs. Nisbet, Copper.

Per I-C. s.s. Luenho from Hankow: Capt., Mrs. and Miss Messrs Mrs. Scarr, Mr. Meddlehall, R. N.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangyung from Hankow: Messrs. G. Capelle, W. Church, Mrs. C. Pereira.

Per C.N. s.s. Tatung from Hankow: Mr. A. Van Cutsem.

Siccawei Weather Reports

23.—The center of the anticyclone advances at sea, midway between Shanghai and Nagasaki. The breezes are diverging from it and freshening, as the day proceeds. Fine weather in the North, it becomes cloudy in the morning, overcast in the afternoon, at Shanghai and in the Valley.

24.—The rain begins slowly during te hnight and continues in the morning. The E.S.E. breeze still prevails. The pressure starts to decrease.

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

AUCTION INDEX

MONDAY, April 26th.—Superior Household Furniture, etc., at 6 Jinkee Road.

TUESDAY, April 27th.—Superior Household Furniture in Salesroom at 10 a.m.

TUESDAY, April 27th.—Excellent Household Furniture and Effects at 550 French Route de Siccawei.

WEDNESDAY, April 28th.—Superior Household Furniture and Accessories at 51 Avenue Road.

THURSDAY, April 29th.—A Superb Collection of Jewellery good silver and E. P. Ware in upper Salesroom at 10 a.m.

FRIDAY, April 30th.—Excellent Household Furniture in the flat in Custom House over Coast Inspector's Office.

SATURDAY, May 1st.—A fine assortment of Postage Stamps in Salesroom at 2.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, May 1st.—At Nanking Road Jetty at 12.15 the Motor Houseboat "Peerless".

GAGE HATS

HAVE ARRIVED

America's Best and Most Stylish Hat

Ladies', Misses' and Children's

Prices: $2.50 to $12.50

Sale during latter part of week

Watch for date and place of sale

SHANGHAI - NANKING RAILWAY

Special Express Excursion Each Sunday During May, 1920.

Shanghai North	dep.	8.15 a.m.	Soochow	dep.	16.15 p.m
Henli	arr.	9.18 a.m.	Kunshan	dep.	17.03 p.m.
Kunshan	arr.	9.26 a.m.	Henli	dep.	17.10 p.m.
Soochow	arr.	10.18 a.m.	Shanghai North	arr.	18.25 p.m.

Return Fares.	1st class	2nd class	3rd class
Shanghai North-Henli	$3.60	$1.80	$0.90
Shanghai North-Kunshan	3.60	1.80	0.90
Shanghai North-Soochow	4.50	2.25	—

29172 BY ORDER, THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

The International Recreation Club

KIANGWAN RACES

63rd and 64th MEETINGS.

The 63rd Meeting having been postponed owing to the inclemency of the weather, will be held on Saturday, 1st May, 1920. First Saddling Bell at 1.30 p.m.

The Programme issued for the 64th Meeting may be altered and entries for same will not close as originally advertised.

By order,

Y. S. DAY,
Secretary.

29177

THE NATURAL MILK FOOD

LACTOGEN

FOR Children and Invalids

For Infants.—Lactogen is the safest and most satisfactory substitute for Mothers' Milk with which it is identical in composition, nutrition and digestibility.

For Invalids.—Lactogen is so pure, so nourishing, and so easily digested that it always gives satisfaction.

For Growing Boys and Girls.—Lactogen is an invaluable food.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS.

In ½lb., 1 lb. and 3 lbs. tins.

Geddes & Co., Ltd.

Agents.

Tel. C. 346 5 Peking Road.

SUMMER HOLIDAYS

Shanghai to Mokanshan via Konzenghiao S.H.N.R. in 12 Hours

BOOKING: Through tickets, single and return, including rail, launch and sedan chair may be booked from Shanghai North, Shanghai South and Jessfield stations to Mokanshan via Konzenchiao on and from the 1st May, until 15th September, 1920.

Passengers from other stations may book rail tickets to Konzenchiao, where launch and sedan chair tickets can be obtained for Mokanshan.

DATE OF AVAILABILITY: Single journey tickets will be available for two days; and return tickets up to and including 15th September, 1920.

FARES: Train fare plus $5.00 for each adult, and $3.50 for each child under 12 years of age for launch and chair charges.

Outward trains leave Shanghai North at 7.35 a.m., Shanghai South at 7.45 a.m. and Jessfield 7.49 and the homeward train leaves Konzenchiao at 2.00 p.m.

For Further Particulars apply to the Traffic Manager, Shanghai North. Telephone Nos. North 900 and 1105.

By Order,

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

29173

R. Consolato Generale d'Italia

Il sottescritto è lieto di invitare i membri della Colonia Italiana con le loro famiglie ad un ricevimento (the dansant) per la rimessa della medaglia d'oro commemorativa offerta dalla Colonia Italiana agli aviatori del raid Roma-Tokio, dalle ore 5 alle 7 p.m. il giorno dopo del loro arrivo in Shanghai, nella Residenza Consolare.

G. DE' ROSSI.

Console Generale di S. M.

HEIDSIECK'S

MONOPOLE

(RED TOP)

THE CHAMPAGNE MOST FAVOURED

THE MOST FAVOURED CHAMPAGNE

THE BEST-KNOWN CHAMPAGNE IN THE WORLD IS

HEIDSIECK'S

MONOPOLE

(RED TOP)

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

China, Japan, Korea, Formosa Etc.

SNR & SHNR.

RACE WEEK

On and from Friday, the 30th April, until Monday, the 10th May, 1920, inclusive, Return Tickets at a fare and a half will be issued as shown below:

S. N. R. First and Second Class.

Between Shanghai North, Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang and Nanking.

S.H.N.R. First, Second and Third Class.

Between Shanghai North, Jessfield, Siccawei, Shanghai South, Singkiang, Fungching, Kashai, Kashing, Yehzah, Changan, Konzenchiao and Hangchow.

First, Second and Third Class Through Return Tickets at a fare and a half will be issued from or to any of the Stations mentioned above on either line.

By Order,

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Shanghai Race Club

Spring Race Meeting, 1920.

MONDAY, 3rd May
TUESDAY, 4th May
WEDNESDAY, 5th May

First Saddling Bell each Day at 11.30 a.m. prompt

and

SATURDAY, 8th May

First Saddling Bell at 1.15 p.m. prompt.

Members and their wives and Daughters who may require new Badges are asked to notify the Undersigned without delay.

Grand stand tickets giving admission to the members' enclosure, grand stand and members' pari-mutuels may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

(FOR THE 4 DAYS)

Price .....$10 each for Gentlemen
Price .....$ 5 each for Ladies.

Single Day Grand Stand Tickets

Price .....$3 each

Badges giving admission to the unreserved part of the enclosure may be obtained from Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., or at the gate.

PRICES.

Badges for the 4 days ....$6 each
Single day badges .....$2 each

Tiffins, Teas and Refreshments will be obtainable at the Course.

For members and grand stand ticket holders, in the coffee room. For the public, in the public refreshment room.

The tiffin interval on each of the first three days will be after the third race.

The first saddling bell after tiffin will be rung at 2 p.m. prompt.

By Order of the Stewards,

A. W. OLSEN, Secretary,
Shanghai Race Club.

29167

READY SHORTLY
New Edition of
Dingle's New Map of China

(in English and Chinese)

This New Edition is nearly ready—4 sheets, 31 by 43 ins.; may be used as four maps, or mounted to make full map; fully revised and brought up to date in every respect.

Particulars on request. Tel. C. 3071

Far Eastern Geographical Establishment
No. 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai

29129

FOR AMERICAN, BRITISH AND CHINESE

METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES

PHONE OR WRITE TO

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

(ZUNG LEE & SONS, ESTABLISHED 1895)
SHANGHAI

An Adding-Listing Machine

with a Big Capacity at a Moderate Price

Model K
Capacity
$99,999,999.99

Mex. $175.00

The same price as in the U. S. A.

Right Price—Right Service

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Phone Central 4778 SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT 22 Nanking Road, Shanghai Cable Add. Mackbauck

---

All Storage Batteries look very much alike, but from the standpoint of efficiency, long life and faithful service, the

Prest-O-Lite Battery

has a character all its own

Service Station And Distributor for China

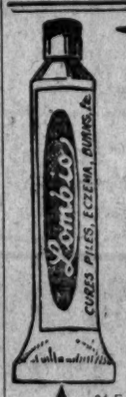
The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

Mr. & Mrs. William Augustus White

P. P. C.,

BARBOUR'S
LINEN THREADS
TWINES AND NETS

For Prices
Apply to your Import Merchant



LOMBIO

CURES

PILES

Prickly Heat, Eczema, and all Skin Troubles.

LOMBIO gives immediate relief from the intolerable itching, irritation and pain, stops bleeding, draws out the heat from the inflamed tissues and effects a permanent cure

To be obtained from local agent

Shanghai Dispensary

24 Foochow Road, Shanghai

Sole Proprietors:

LOMBIO COMPANY,

15, New Ft. Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

New stock has now arrived

The Far Eastern Insurance Company, Limited.

The Fourth Ordinary General Meeting of the above Company will be held in the Yangtsze Insurance Building, No. 26, The Bund, Shanghai, on Monday, 26th April, 1920, at 4.30 p.m. precisely, for presentation of the Report of the Directors and the Accounts to the 31st December, 1919, the direction of the Directors and Auditors for the current year and for the purpose of transacting any other business which may be transacted at an Ordinary General Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 19th April, 1920 to the 26th April, 1920, both days inclusive.

Members holding proxies for absent Shareholders must deposit same with the General Manager for registration at least forty-eight hours before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors

W. S. JACKSON,
General Manager.

Shanghai, 9th April, 1920.

28926

VANCOUVER LODGE

Residential Country Hotel

134 SINZA ROAD

Telephone West 1797

Double and single rooms, hot and cold water service. Garages, spacious garden, tennis courts, croquet lawn.

TERMS MODERATE.

27740

PROFESSIONAL

BACK TO THE FARM: Everywhere men of the city are being attracted by big possibilities in scientific farming. Provides healthful, interesting and profitable vocation with prospects of early financial independence. The I. C. S. teaches Soil Improvement, Farm Crops, Livestock, Dairying, Fruit Growing, Vegetable Growing, Poultry Farming, etc., etc. Request interesting catalog. Office 15A, International Correspondence Schools, 11c Nanking Road.

RUSSIAN and French lessons by educated young lady teacher from Petrograd; willing to exchange one lesson a week with qualified teacher of English. Apply to Box 608, THE CHINA PRESS.

29118 A. 25

LESSONS in French given by a qualified French gentleman, new easy method. Apply to Box 568, THE CHINA PRESS.

29180 A. 28

A French lady of long experience desires to give lessons in French. Please apply to Box 166, THE CHINA PRESS.

29156 A. 30

ENGLISH lessons given by foreigner, new easy method, eight lessons $12, 12 lessons $15, daily $25. Apply to Box 628, THE CHINA PRESS.

29157 A. 27

Expert in engineering calculations, construction in technic building and architectural designs, (German Method) is prepared to give lessons to ladies or gentlemen. For further particulars Apply 486 Rue Eugene Bard, room No. 10 from 6 to 7 everyday and on holidays from 12 noon to 1.

29165

HOUSES TO LET

FOR RENT, large comfortable house, eastern district, southern exposure, large garden, tennis court, garage, etc. Apply to China Investment & Trading Co., Inc., 6 Kiukiang Road. 29143 A.29.

TO LET, yearly, large foreign-style residence, including garden, shrubbery, stables, garage, etc., water and electric light, 17 Arsenal Road. Southward of Ste. Catherine Bridge. At about 10 minutes from tram line. Visiting hours: 4 to 6 p.m. Rent Tls. 150 per month.

29082 A. 25

TO LET, furnished house, Western district, large garden, tennis lawn, garage, stabling, all modern convenience, for 5 or 6 months from 1st May. Apply to Box 492, THE CHINA PRESS

28859

SITUATIONS VACANT

COTTON TEXTILES MANUFACTURING: This important, growing industry in China needs trained men. You can secure complete training at home in your spare time. Only necessary to be able to read simple English to begin. We teach you the rest. Write for catalog. Office 15A, International Correspondence Schools, 11c Nanking Road,

WANTED at once by an English export import house two efficient experienced stenographers (female). Apply in person or by letter to 14A Ben Bldg. 25 Avenue Edward VII. All applications treated confidentially.

29164 A. 25

GOOD steno-typist required, salary Tls. 175, with excellent prospects advancement. Reply in own handwriting. Address Grace China Co., 36 Kiangse Road.

29161 A. 27

WANTED, reinforced concrete engineer immediately, by local engineering firm. State experience and give necessary particulars. Apply to Box 622, THE CHINA PRESS. 29142 A.25.

WANTED, by large American firm, the services of a competent stenographer. No beginner need apply. Apply to Box 615, THE CHINA PRESS. 29125

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 23

APARTMENTS

TO LET
From April 15th, a furnished frontroom with verandah and bathroom. Apply No. 14 Quinsan Gardens, Tel. No. 432.

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Gardens
Board - Residence
Apply Mrs. G. POLLOCK.

TO LET with board from May 1, in Bubbling Well district large, comfortably furnished room and bathroom, suitable for two bachelors or single occupant. All modern comforts, telephone, tennis, garage and stabling. Apply to Box No. 571, THE CHINA PRESS.

Pension de famille
gives board and lodging, or only board if required. Apply to 380-381 Avenue Joffre from 9 to 1 o'clock.

ORIENTAL HOUSE
31 Boone Road
ONE large room, facing garden, also one small room, hot water, with bath attached. Suitable for married couples or bachelors. Moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress. Tel. North 1102.

29162

TO LET, with Board, comfortably furnished room. Apply 3 Young Allen Terrace.

SMALL pleasant room, newly furnished, for gentleman, with splendid private bath; breakfast if desired. Close to race track and tram line. American couple. Apply to Box 631, THE CHINA PRESS.

29170 A. 27

LARGE bedroom, private bath, verandah, board, American family, western district. Suitable for two gentlemen. Apply to Box 636, THE CHINA PRESS.

29178 A. 28

FURNISHED room to let on North Szechuen Road, between Haining and Range Road, with or without board. Apply to Box 629, THE CHINA PRESS.

29168 M. 1

FOR RENT, nicely furnished room suitable for one or two gentlemen. Breakfast if desired. For particulars, call No. 522 Avenue Joffre, or phone West 411.

29153 A. 27

TO LET with board, large comfortable room, bathroom attached, in central district. For terms apply to Box 623, THE CHINA PRESS. 29144 A.29.

TO LET, two or three furnished rooms, with or without board. Please apply to 34 Wayside Road.

29127 A. 27

LOST AND FOUND

OWNER of brown hunting-dog, female, will find same at Lokawei Police Station, License M-F 3183.

29150 A. 24.

MISCELLANEOUS

DR. S. HIODO, Veterinary Surgeon graduated from Tokyo School. No 22 Suchang Lane, first left lane after crossing Wang Pang Bridge North Szechuen Road. Tel. N. 2344.

28848

WANTED, site suitable for factory; 5 to 10 mow, with water transportation. Preferably within radius Municipal power service. Write full details with price for cash, "NATIONAL," Banque Industrielle, Shanghai. 29146 A.29.

WANTED, Site suitable for factory, five to ten mow with or near water transportation, preferably within radius of Municipal Electric Power service. Write full details with price for cash. The Chinese National Wireless Company, care of Banque Industrielle de Chine, Shanghai.

29090 A. 25

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 25

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG LADY (Latvian) desires position as nurse, housekeeper or needlewoman. Well recommended. Apply to Box 598, THE CHINA PRESS.

29091

American widow, 35, alone, wants position in Shanghai, as secretary-clerk in American business firm or bank. Can operate on type-writer, dictaphone and adding machine. Services available in a month. Can furnish first-class references. In answering, state duties required and salary offered. Apply to Box 620, THE CHINA PRESS.

29136 A.25.

APARTMENTS WANTED

ADVERTISER wishes two or three unfurnished rooms, with bath central district, occupation any time during May. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 632, THE CHINA PRESS.

29171 A. 28

YOUNG gentleman wants comfortably furnished room, with bath and full board, as soon as possible, preferably in private house in central district; or first-class boarding house. Apply to Box 637, THE CHINA PRESS.

29179 A. 28

TWO gentlemen (American) desire two or three room apartment and bath. Must be comfortably furnished and clean. Apply to Box 625, THE CHINA PRESS.

29149 M. 1

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED Furnished house September 15. Will take over furniture and lease. Apply to Box 638 THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED, house or flat of three to five rooms, furnished or unfurnished, from May to September. Preferably western district. Apply to Box 619, THE CHINA PRESS, stating location and rent.

29133 A.25.

EXCHANGE AND MART

FOR SALE, as a going concern, one of the leading Parisian ladies' stores. Good investment. For particulars, please apply to Box 633, THE CHINA PRESS.

29175 M. 1

FOR SALE, one first-grade Moutrie piano (upright), also one Victrola (model XI) both in perfect condition. Inspection may be made at any time. Apply to Box 634, THE CHINA PRESS.

29176 A. 25

FOR SALE, one perambulator, in excellent condition. Has been in use for only a short period. Apply to Box 635, THE CHINA PRESS.

29176 A. 25

FOR SALE, trunk (Indestructo) nearly new, and three others. Apply to Box 630, THE CHINA PRESS.

29169 A. 25

SAFETY Razor Blades sharpened, Old blades made as good as new 50 cents a dozen single blades; 70 cents, double; Y. M. C. A. Barber Shop, 120 Szechuen Road.

28937

FOR SALE, two lady's riding habits, summer and winter, with soft hat and jack-boots, worn once only, and all in very good condition, suitable for medium-size lady. Will sell $100 or reasonable offer. Apply to Box 627, THE CHINA PRESS.

29154 A. 27

FOR SALE, one first-class riding pony. Any reasonable price accepted as owner is leaving town. Apply to Box 624, THE CHINA PRESS.

29145 A.25.

FOR SALE, new "Dixie Flyer" motor car, five-seater touring body, four cylinder, wire wheels, snappy lines. Demonstration by appointment. For price and full particulars, address to Box 614, THE CHINA PRESS.

29124 A. 28.

WANTED second-hand course in Pelmanism, price must be reasonable. Apply to Box 565, THE CHINA PRESS.

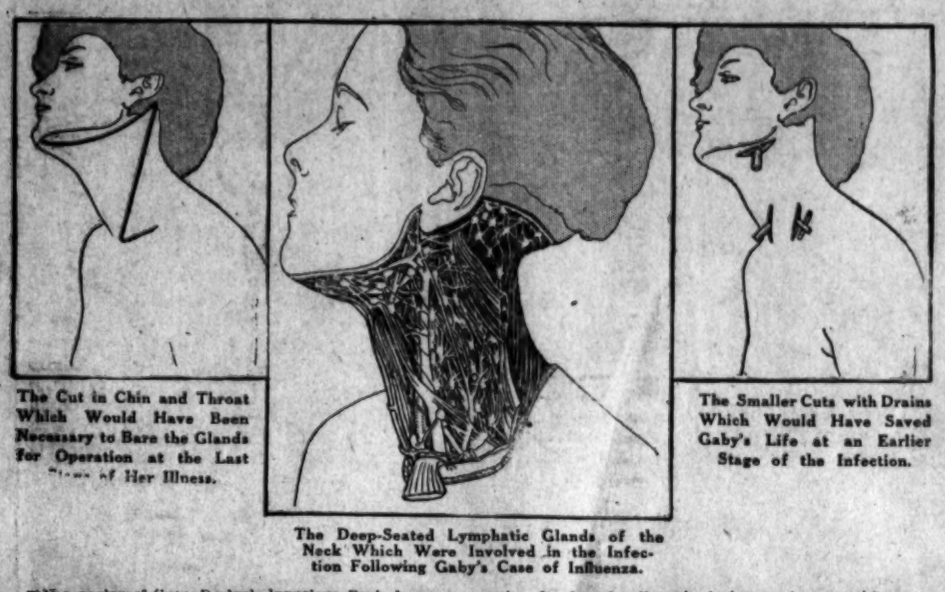
29016 A. 29

FOR SALE, one Paige six-cylinder five-seater touring car in good condition. Owner going home. Apply to Box 491, THE CHINA PRESS.

28853

"Scar My Lovely Neck? I'd Rather Die!" Said Gaby Deslys— And Die She Did

Science Explains Just How Her Vanity Killed the Famous French Beauty



The Cut in Chin and Throat Which Would Have Been Necessary to Bare the Glands for Operation at the Last [illegible] of Her Illness.

The Deep-Seated Lymphatic Glands of the Neck Which Were Involved in the Infection Following Gaby's Case of Influenza.

The Smaller Cuts with Drains Which Would Have Saved Gaby's Life at an Earlier Stage of the Infection.

IN a parlor of Gaby Deslys's luxurious Paris home a half dozen of the most eminent physicians and surgeons in France were gathered in solemn council. They were discussing ways and means of saving the life of the celebrated stage beauty who lay in a room beyond, worn, weak and wasted by months of painful illness.

At last a decision was reached—another operation must be performed at once! But this time the surgeon's knives, which had already penetrated the inside of her throat nine times, must be applied from the outside. Through the soft, lovely flesh of her neck the blades must cut their way in one last heroic effort to root out the deadly infection which was slowly but surely killing her. Through this operation, the medical experts agreed, lay the only hope of saving her life.

Mlle. Deslys's personal physician left the others and went to her bedside. As gently as he could he told the patient of what had been decided. But the actress did not wait for him to finish. She interrupted with an eager question—the very question which those who knew her best might have been sure she would ask.

The great physician hesitated—it was a question he would rather have left unanswered—but professional honor compelled him to tell the truth. Yes, the knives would cut deeply; the marks they left would be ineradicable; she would undoubtedly carry the scars to her grave.

With a flash of her old-time vitality Gaby Deslys raised her still charming head from the pillow and stretched out her thin arms in vigorous protest. Her voice, for days hardly raised above a hoarse whisper, rang through the room with surprising shrillness.

"Mais non!" she cried. "But no! Scar my lovely neck? I'd rather die."

In vain her physician, the nurses, her dearest friends and relatives, pleaded—nothing could shake her determination. The chance of life held no lure for her as long as it involved the loss of the beauty to which she had given a lifetime of pride and painstaking care.

And so Gaby Deslys died—a self sacrifice to vain pride of beauty. Science was helpless—nothing it could do was capable of overcoming the handicap imposed by her refusal to have her neck scarred.

Had it not been her neck and throat on which disease laid its destroying finger very probably Gaby Deslys would to-day be well on the road to health. But those were features of her beauty in which she took especial delight. In her estimation nothing could enhance their charms—not even the marvelous pearls which were given her by King Manuel of Portugal and which were the only gems she deemed worthy to encircle a throat so fair.

The mere thought that life could be won, as Dr. Arthur C. Jacobson explains on this page, only by cruelly scarring the most treasured loveliness of her beautiful body made even death lose its terrors for Gaby Deslys. Certainly no greater sacrifice was ever offered on the altar of woman's vanity.

By Arthur C. Jacobson, M. D.
Associate Editor of the Medical Times.

A CABLEGR[illegible]m Paris the other day bro[illegible] news of the death of Gaby D[illegible]s, the famous stage beauty, at the age of thirty-six, as the result of a surgical affection following an attack of influenza.

Gaby Deslys was in New York only last October on her third visit to this country. For some reason she returned hastily to France, and shortly after arriving there she was stricken with influenza. Her condition became grave in December and she died last month after having bravely undergone nine surgical operations.

Had she been willing to undergo a still more serious operation it is probable that her life could have been saved. But Gaby Deslys prized her good looks more than life itself, and she stubbornly refused to consent to an operation which would have necessitated the permanent scarring of her lovely neck and throat. Her life was sacrificed for the sake of her beauty.

The famous stage star made a game fight for life. Two of the nine operations which she underwent were performed without the administration of a general anaesthetic, but when an operation from the outside of the neck became necessary in order to save her, the surgeons' efforts were blocked by her insistence that the soft, delicate beauty of her neck be not marred even in the slightest degree.

The immediate cause of Gaby Deslys's untimely death was empyema. This is a pus-forming condition of the pleura, the serous membrane which covers the lungs and is reflected therefrom as the inner lining of the chest wall. But empyema was only the last of several serious troubles which resulted from the streptococcic infection that followed Gaby's attack of influenza.

There are certain germs that flourish in the mouth, which under ordinary conditions of health do no harm, but which after sudden and severe infections, particularly influenza, gain admittance to the body with ease and in great numbers, and themselves set up secondary or "mixed" infections which may completely overshadow the original disease. When the resisting forces of the body are weakened in this way potentially virulent organisms are enabled to multiply in numbers and increase in harmful capacity.

Probably the most important of the potentially virulent germs of this class is the Streptococcus pyogenes, a pus-producing organism. In the presence of influenza this organism frequently gathers virulence much more rapidly than the others, and is the cause of many of the most grievous complications of the disease. At times it even outclasses the pneumococcus, another common mouth organism, in causing pneumonia.

The streptococcus figures largely in diseases that are associated with or follow influenza, such as pneumonia, meningitis, empyema, septicemia, pericarditis, endocarditis, peritonitis, middle-ear abscess, mastoiditis, brain abscess, sinus disease, infection of the jugular and other veins, tonsilitis, erysipelas, arthritis, bone abscess, kidney abscess, abscess of the thyroid and cellulitis.

Streptococci are parasitic disease-producing organisms, not known apart from human and animal hosts. They seem to occur not infrequently in health upon the surface of the body, in its various openings, and in the alimentary canal. Such organisms are to be regarded in all cases as potentially virulent and disease producing.

They are the primary infecting agents in many inflammatory, pus-forming and blood-poisoning disturbances. Barson points out that they are secondary agents of importance in all pathological conditions of the throat of whatever nature. Hektoen found them to be the most frequent complicating organisms in scarlet fever, and Councilman showed that they are the most frequently complicating organisms in small-pox.

Streptococci are spherical in shape, of variable size, and are constantly associated in pairs or in chains of from four to twenty or more individuals.

There are few differences between the throat appearances produced by streptococci and diphtheria organisms, and the only positive method of differentiating the one from the other is by means of a careful bacteriological examination. Such an examination should always be made, as it has much weight in connection with the treatment.

Dr. Flexner, of the Rockefeller Institute, in a large series of autopsies, found many of the bodies invaded by numerous streptococci, causing what he has called "terminal" infection, and hastening the fatal issue. A goodly proportion of these were cases of chronic heart or kidney disease.

Since 1895 considerable attention has been bestowed upon antistreptococcic serum, which is said to act specifically upon streptococcus infections, both general and local. Numerous cases of suppuration, septic infection, childbed fever and scarlet fever are upon record in which the serum seems to have exerted a beneficial action. But this subject is still debatable.

The serum is prepared by the injection of cultures of living virulent streptococci into horses until a high degree of immunity is attained. It is believed both to antagonize the toxins of the streptococci and to be fatal to the life of the organisms themselves.

What happened in the case of ill-fated Gaby Deslys was probably this. She contracted influenza and the consequent lowering of her bodily resistance permitted the development of a streptococcic tonsilitis. The adjacent tissues of the throat were then invaded by the infective agent and this was followed by an involvement of the glands in the neck (adenitis). Then pus-forming and inflammation began in other neck structures (cellulitis). The streptococci organisms gained access to the blood, causing bacteremia, septicemia, pyemia, and, finally, there was an invasion of the pleura, causing the condition known as empyema.

The formation of abscesses in the throat and subjacent structures necessitated the series of [illegible] which the actress was subjected in the vain effort to save her life.

It is plainly to be inferred from Gaby's insistence that her neck be not scarred that the pus-forming process had extended into the glands of the neck and subcutaneous structures. This should have been attacked from the outside and would have necessitated numerous incisions and some degree of scarring. Such a procedure might have saved her life had it been performed before empyema set in, shortly before her death. It appears that the empyema—an accumulation of pus in the cavity of the pleura—was detected by the X-ray and the diagnosis confirmed by exploratory puncture.

The danger of scarring that might have marred Gaby's beautiful neck had she submitted to a radical operation on the part of the surgeons is made clear by what Professor Warbasse has to say on the subject in his work on "Surgical Treatment."

Writing of cellulitis and abscess of the neck, he remarks that free incision into the infected area is the one and imperative thing to be done. It cannot be put off with palliative or tentative treatment. It is urgent because of the dangers of deep inflammation of the connective tissues of the neck.

He advises that an indurated area in the neck should be exposed by incision if it is associated with symptoms of infection. The surgeon should not wait for swelling or redness of the skin, as may be done in other parts of the body. The incision should not be made blindly, but should be a dissection down to the centre of the infection. It may be made in front of the sternomastoid muscle (which passes from behind the ear to the breast-bone and collar-bone), behind it or through it.

Having reached the infected area, continues Professor Warbasse, the dissection should be continued downward to secure drainage of its lowest limit. This is important, even though the operation be carried to the breast-bone or collar-bone. Pus may not be discovered, and the operation is more timely and effective if it is not. A continuous skin incision need not be made, the lower opening being independent.

The essential hopelessness of the situation in Gaby Deslys's case is readily apparent in view of the manner in which she hampered the surgeons in their conduct of the case by her stubborn refusal to allow her neck to be scarred by their knives, and in view of the overwhelming combination of septic factors after the invasion of the pleura.

Gaby Deslys's mode of life, of long duration, was by no means calculated to enhance her powers of resistance against disease of the character which finally killed her, nor, in fact, against any disease of more than passing moment. The great stage favorite was indeed a "Gabrielle of the Lillies," as her stage name signified, and not an organism of sturdy growth. This was why she fell a comparatively easy victim to the streptococci whose activities followed her attack of influenza.

A Photograph of Gaby Deslys Showing the Throat and Bosom of Whose Beauty She Was So Proud That Death Seemed to Her Better Than Disfiguration.

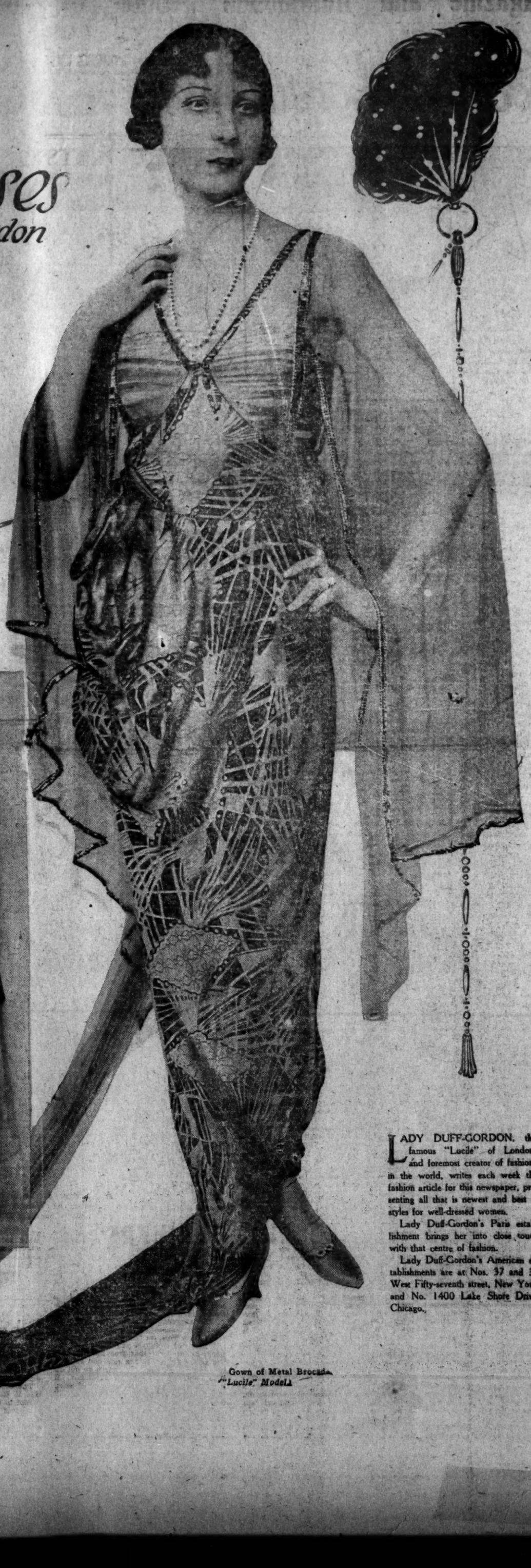
A "Vanity Picture" of Gaby Worshipping Herself in Her Mirror.

Dance Dresses

by Lady Duff Gordon

A Dance Dress of Shot Taffeta.
("Lucile" Model)

Gown of Chiffon Velvet, With the New Tunic.
("Lucile" Model)



Gown of Metal Brocade.
("Lucile" Model)

By Lady Duff-Gordon *("Lucile")*

THE large right-hand figure is of magnificent metal brocade. Study the fabric and you will see that it is practically drawn work. The drawn designs in cloth of gold or cloth of silver are of incomparable richness. The skirt is full at the hips, but drawn closely round the ankles in the smart effect much seen this Winter. The bodice ending in an upward point is of the cloth of gold. It is attached to folds of tulle that are drawn across the bust. The wing sleeves and train are of tulle. The tulle is edged with lame ribbon studded with gems.

The left-hand figure shows a young girl's dance frock. It is of shot taffeta. Brilliantly colored flowers made of silk and velvet form bands over the shoulders and around the hips. Bands of gems support the bodice.

The small lower middle figure provides a charming model for a ball gown of chiffon velvet. The skirt is of the harem sort, rather narrower than most of the trousers skirts. The tunic, gathered into a ruching at the waist line, is of knee length. A long, sash-like train is an added feature of elegance. The corsage is of satin, upon which are embroidered designs in pearls and diamonds.

The colors that have been favorites of the Winter are still acceptable. Green is distinctly a favorite. At one of the smartest affairs of the Winter green was the predominating color. We saw green in velvet, in tulle, in silk and satin. I thought the tulle frocks were the loveliest. One in particular, which was trimmed with silver embroidery, reminded me of the sea as I've seen it on my many crossings—the sea in the early morning light, with lightest foam flying across its surface.

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

Latest Paris Styles Barbaric

By CATHERINE GROTH
(Universal Service Staff Correspondent)

Paris, March 1.—Extravagance has found another ally in a novel mania for a symmetry in dress designs. This was exemplified in the fashion parade in the Auteuil race-track paddock Saturday.

The sole concern of the dressmakers obviously is to employ as much rich trimming as possible. Having exhausted the possibilities on one side of the gown, they proceed to trim the back, or the other side, in an entirely different way, thus obtaining extremely weird effects with the largest possible expense. After viewing a woman from the starboard side, one is never sure of recognising her from the port.

Leather, being the most expensive material in Paris, is profusely used in the latest creations, the majority of which have kid waistcoats of brilliant colors, while others have collars and sleeve cuffs of gilt red orange or bright green suede.

Some of these waistcoated gowns trimmed on regular sporting lines in front, present a totally different aspect in the back, which may be either entirely exposed or slightly covered with tulle. The same may be said of the skirts, some being hooped on one side and straight on the other. They agree only in the one point of shortness, which is increasing daily, so that the majority have been reduced almost to kilts.

Generally speaking, the Cleopatra style has already evolved into an imitation of mummies of the most remote epochs. Peacock blue is the fashionable color in these costumes, being copied faithfully from the mummy specimens in the British Museum. Sheath gowns of the softest silk that envelop the body so as to emphasize the sinuosity of the figure have replaced the gorgeous Queen of Sheba costumes launched two weeks ago.

The explanation offered for the adoption of the new style is the mania for the tango, which requires the lightest attire for the comfort of the dancer. The new costumes meet this exigency, for they are worn minus underclothing. One is left in no doubt as to this, whether the wearer is moving, sitting or standing.

Other barbaric effects are obtained by the use of Bird of Paradise and ostrich feathers mounted on gold bangles encircling the arms or ankles. Several of these novelties were launched today. Some of the wearers had snakelike coils of gold, extending from wrist to shoulder, or from ankle to knee, plentifully supplied with fuzzy feathers to match a similar ornament worn halo-like on the forehead.

Plaids No Longer Scotch But French

One of the most interesting developments of modern design is the subtlety with which plaids have been incorporated into its schemes.

Once upon a time plaids were plaids and no bones were made about it. Consequently the brilliant and startling woollens were relegated to the children's wardrobe or to the realm of sports skirts.

Now plaids have become a motif in design which may be carried out in bead or silk embroidery and is as likely to be used in the decoration of chiffon and other silken fabrics as it is in the cheerful and childish ginghams and woollens.

There probably never was a woman of any age who did not discover in herself a yearning for plaids and a wish that she were still young and slim enough to wear them. There is an agreeably dashing and romantically jaunty feeling about the wearing of the tartan which makes a strong appeal to her, and if she cannot quite bring herself to the donning of a magnificent clan plaid she can at least gratify herself in these days with one of the many charming and harmonious adaptations which acknowledge a Highland ancestry.

PLAIDS FRENCH, NOT SCOTCH

In regard to the woven fabrics, the new plaids are far removed from the Scotch weaves and assembling of colors with which we are all familiar. They are French or nothing and are enthusiastically sponsored by the Paris makers. Gray is restfully combined with one or two lovely and slightly degraded colors after the satisfying manner of ancient Egypt.

The neutral background of gray is blocked off with peacock blue, henna, brick, red or yellow, and gray or beige may be patterned with Indian red, cream and black, a marvellous use of primitive tones. Beige is plaided with prune, and eucalyptus green with cream, while two shades of dull blue are separated by narrow lines of henna. There are more subdued plaids than these, and others considerably brighter which riot in the rich and velvety colors of the pansy bed; there are even lapses into the plaid of plaids, with its dark blue and green ground marked off in yellow, black and white with a narrow line of red.

Callot has made a striking cape of this plaid in a heavy silk, lined with a plain dark green. It is fashioned with an immense puffy collar and two flounces, both edged with silk and wool fringe. A rather fantastic French suit has been shown, in which plaids of three different sizes are used, all happily of the same color.

The widest plaid is used for the lower section of the two tiered skirt, the middle sized plaid for the upper section, and the jacket is of a still smaller version of the same plaid, all made up diagonally and with an effect which is not so unpleasing as might be imagined by those who can remember the long loved and lately lost kaleidoscope.

In this country one sees a few suits developed entirely in plaids, which are not unattractive on the right woman, and rightly worn, but they are more suitable for the sports outfit than for the street. In this increasingly important department of dress, plaids are at their best in capes, coats and the all but universal plaid skirt, which appears to grow more lovely and varied every day.

JERSEY AND CARTRIDGE SILK

Wool jersey is one of the most desirable fabrics for the gathered or plaited plaid sports skirt, and it is expected that later the cartridge silk which was left on the hands of the War Department at the signing of the armistice and which is being dyed and utilised most successfully for dress purposes, will come into its own as a sports fabric, a use to which it is especially adapted. In this interesting silk there is an excellent choice of plaids among the many designs and plain colors.

With the plaid skirts, whether they are worn on the golf course or the street, the solid color blouse or coat, repeating either the most conspicuous or the most neutral tone of the plaid, is a foregone conclusion. With the suit coat, the trimming accessories, pocket flaps, scarf collar or revers are usually of the plaid. By contrast to this rule of plain above and plaid below plaid taffeta blouses of an adorable crispness and smartness have been provided to add a gay touch to the plan navy blue gabardine suit.

Serge is embroidered in raised lines in a plaided pattern, either in color or in black, and this decoration is applied to both suits, coats and frocks. A simple georgette frock may be plaided all over diagonally with lines of beads. The squares are large, the lines fragile and the color combination infinite.

Foulards are blocked off in large squares, with a solid line and a conventional motif is planted in the middle of each square.

Many lovely cottons, besides our old friend gingham, are treated to a decoration of plaid design, and such delicate fabrics as voile are patterned in heavy raised lines resembling embroidery.

Certain fashion authorities profess to see a return to Victorian modes in the recrudescence of plaids and stripes.

TODAY'S TOILET HINTS

INTERESTING SELECTIONS FROM THE WORLD'S SMARTEST BEAUTY ARTICLES—SIMPLE RECIPES MOST EFFECTIVE.

How to Discard an Unsightly Complexion.

"Toilet Club Notes."

How many women exclaim as they behold their ugly complexion in the mirror, "If I could only tear off this old skin!" and, do you know, it is now possible to do that very thing? Not to actually remove the entire skin all of a sudden; that would be too heroic a method and painful, too, I imagine. The worn out cuticle comes off in such tiny particles, and so gradually—requiring about ten days to complete the transformation—it doesn't hurt a bit. Day by day the beautiful complexion underneath comes forth. Marvellous! No matter how muddy, rough, blotchy or aged your complexion, you can surely discard it by this simple process. Just get some ordinary mercolised wax at your chemists, apply nightly like cold cream, washing it off in the morning.

Why Have Grey Hair?

When a simple, old-fashioned and harmless recipe will correct it.

Few people know that grey hair is not a necessary feature of age—that it can be avoided without resorting to hair dyes. A very old, home-made remedy will turn the hair back to a natural color in a few days. It is only necessary to get from the chemist two ounces of concentrate of tammalite and mix it with three ounces of bay rum. Apply this simple lotion to the hair for a few nights with a small sponge and you will soon have the pleasure of seeing the greyness disappear. This recipe is perfectly harmless, is neither sticky nor greasy, and has given perfect satisfaction for many generations to those in possession of the secret.

A Strange Shampoo.

"Cosy Corner Chats."

* * * I was much interested to learn from this young woman with the beautiful glossy hair that she never washes it with soap or artificial shampoo powders. Instead she makes her own shampoo by dissolving a teaspoonful of stallax granules in a cup of hot water. "I make my chemist get the stallax for me," said she. "It comes only in ¼ lb. sealed packages, enough to make up twenty-five or thirty individual shampoos, and it smells so good I could almost eat it." Certainly this little lady's hair did look wonderful even if she has strange ideas of a shampoo. I am tempted to try the plan myself.

Blackheads Instantly Go.

The new sparkling face bath treatment gives instant relief.

A very simple, harmless and pleasant process is now used to remove blackheads and correct greasiness and large pores in the skin. You have only to drop a tablet of stymol, obtained from the chemists, into a glass of hot water and bathe the face with the liquid after the effervescence has subsided. The blackheads will then come right off on the towel. The enlarged pores immediately contract to normal and the greasiness disappears, leaving the skin smooth, soft and cool, and free from blemish. But to make sure that this desirable result is permanent, it is advisable to repeat the treatment several times at intervals of say about four or five days.

Is Powder Necessary?

"Practical Suggestions."

I say emphatically, No! There is a simple lotion which can be easily and cheaply made at home, and it is at the same time both effective and beneficial to the complexion. Cleminite is a splendid substitute for face powder, which is at the bottom of many complexion troubles. Get about an ounce from the chemists and dissolve in four table-spoonfuls of water. The result is a fine clear liquid, which instantly gives the face, neck or arms that peach-like bloom of perfect health. There is nothing to equal it for greasy skins, and the result lasts all day long under the most trying conditions.

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Morocco Leather Dressing Case, Lined Watered Silk, complete with Silver-Mounted Engine-Turned Toilet Requisites.
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AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, APRIL 25, 1920

SHORTER DAYS HAVE EFFECT ON BATTERIES

Burning Lights Longer Takes More Out Of Storage Than Is Put Back

STARVATION IS TROUBLE

Occasional Outside Charging Is Necessary And Recommended, Says Expert

By H. CLIFFORD BROKAW
(Technical Director Y.M.C.A. Automobile Schools)

A lot of drivers are having "trouble with the battery" these days. A flood of inquiries is coming in asking why the lights act queer, or the horn refuses to toot, or the self-starter will not start.

The chief trouble in most of the cases reported so far is that the drivers have failed to take into account the change of season and shorter days. With the end of the daylight saving season there will be many more having trouble from this same cause. Not all the complaints have had this as a basis, for we have had some new trouble causes in recent days.

In general, however, the troubles enumerated come from a starved battery. The fact is that it is much more difficult to keep a battery charged at this time of the year than during the long days when there is less running after dark. The sun sets earlier and lights are turned on earlier if one obeys the law.

One fellow reported that his lights would burn all right for a little while after starting the car, then would dim or quit. Sometimes the dimmers would work and sometimes not. The garage man tried to remedy this and put the dimmers out of commission altogether. A battery expert was consulted and pronounced the battery to be in good working order, but he could not explain why the lights would not work, not being a wiring expert, etc.

Then the horn began to balk and would not do business until the car had been running an hour or more. The owner was a business friend and casually mentioned his trouble when we met. A few questions developed the fact that the driver was employed most of the day and did his driving chiefly at night, through he made long week-end trips. He ran late into the night on Saturdays and Sundays. During the week he was knocking about town, making many stops, necessitating much use of the self-starter and continuous use of lights, though the car was standing much of the time.

Of course this at once suggested that the battery was being starved, and could no more do its full best than a man under similar conditions. Tests of the wiring by the owner disclosed no trouble and so I advised that the battery be removed and fully charged at a service station. It ended the troubles at once.

This was a case where the generator did not have a chance to keep the battery charged, for the discharge was at a high rate and the recharging at a low rate. Even the self-starter helped empty the battery more than it had earlier in the season; for the frosty evenings made starting harder and consumed more current. So my friend was using an excessive amount of current running slow, burning lights and starting often, while the observance of speed regulations made the generation less than usual.

Some generators have an adjustment for cool weather so that they will produce more current to offset the increased use, and where there is this adjustment it should be regulated at this season. If there is no adjustment the battery should be charged occasionally from outside.

Another feature not ordinarily taken into consideration is that the storage battery does not function as efficiently in cool weather. Where there is a self-starter there is bound to be sediment in the bottom of the cells which in time causes an internal discharge. They should be cleaned at least once a year—that is, if the battery lasts that long, for the average life is only about eighteen months, though some recent models have greater longevity. Don't throw away your battery which is not acting right, however, until you have tried having it recharged at the service station. And if you have not already got it, ask the battery manufacturer for an instruction book. At least one manufacturer puts out a real compendium on the battery.

A case was brought to me recently where the starting motor failed to turn over the motor. It would start to revolve and then stop with a grind. Trying a new battery did not help any and the motor was removed for examination. It was found that the brass bushings in which the armature axis revolved were worn so much that the armature sections hit the pole pieces as soon as any speed was developed. The motor would turn, but as soon as the engine compression was encountered the starting motor stopped, not having power enough to overcome internal friction and compression. Of course new bushings ended this trouble.

Any number of cases of trouble developed that the commutator of the motor or generator was worn rough, or the copper segments worn so that the mica insulation was high, making the brushes jump on high speed and quit charging, though at low speed the dial showed "charge." In a few cases the particles of copper were worn away and grease had bridged over the mica insulation which was properly undercut. In another case the commutator had been turned true—ostensibly—but the mechanic did not get it centered right on the lathe and it was ovaled.

We had other cases—several—where one pair of brushes was worn so that they did not touch the commutator and in some cases weak springs had the same effect. And I heard of one case where a "mechanic" sent to replace a brush could not find the proper carbon brush, and so put in one cut from hard rubber—it was black, you know. In all these cases the cure is suggested by the trouble once it is located.

Chandler Output Increase

Big plans are being made to materially increase the output of Chandler Six cars during 1920. New buildings that will increase the plant capacity 80 percent are already under way. The program calls for a production schedule unprecedented in the whole medium priced fine car field.

The Star Garage, Chandler distributer, has just received an interesting letter from James Dunlap, sales manager of the factory. It is as follows:

"From two thousand to three thousand persons bought Chandlers—open and closed models—every month last fall. At no time has the demand been fully met. Thousands of these persons waited several months for deliveries. We got great satisfaction from their patience because it indicated to us the very high regard they had for the Chandler.

"There won't be so much waiting this year—certainly for not such long periods, we hope—because we are going to build 35,000 Chandlers for the American trade this year, and there'll be additional production for a big export distributer besides.

Army Motor Convoy Makes Splendid Record

United States Army Officers are enthusiastic over the splendid record of reliability and stamina established by the trucks and passenger cars of the United States Motor Corps Transport Convoy which recently completed a 3,000 mile Trans-America test run.

Two complete companies of the motor transport corps, which on the road formed a procession more than three miles long made the trip across the North American continent under Brigadier-General Drake. Almost the entire population of each city and town through which the convoy passed turned out to greet the members of the army train as they drove through.

WAS CLOSELY FOLLOWED

The successive steps in the trip were closely followed by the entire nation, as newspapers throughout the United States described in detail its daily progress. In addition to the data which the United States Government was able to secure from the results of the trip, public attention was focused upon the importance and practical utility of the motor vehicle for cross-country and trans-continental transportation and the necessity for constantly maintained good roads.

One part of the train which excited particular interest was the cars which preceded the rest of the group, to explore the roads and act as route markers for the main body of vehicles. These "scout cars" covered nearly 2,000 miles more of the road than the trucks and the record which they established on the trip is considered remarkable. The public had heard rumors for over two years that a new Overland car, which would prove a sensation because of certain new features of construction, would be placed on the market and this was the first opportunity that anyone had to inspect this new type of motor car.

NEW OVERLAND ON TRIP

Lieutenant W. B. Doran, one of the observers on the trip made the following report on the "scout cars;" "The new Mystery Overland proceeded four days in advance of the motor train. Inclement weather and many miles of bad roads had no effect on the splendid operation of the car. The new spring suspension is an absolute success as proved under the terrible road conditions that we encountered. The car attracted great attention and did much to interest people in this great test."

The entrance of the train into San Francisco, at the end of its 3,000 mile journey was marked by a big parade and other festivities to celebrate an achievement which will take an important place in the history of the motor car industry.

The new Overland will shortly arrive in Shanghai and will be sold by the Central Garage.

AUTO ENGINEERS DESERVE PRAISE

Their Co-operative Work On Car Standardisation Is Of The Greatest Importance

The word co-operation has been overworked in many respects, but without doubt real co-operation, which means consideration of the views and interests of competent men in a given scope of work, is one of the most vital elements in modern industrialism. The world has seen no more admirable and effective example of co-operation than that of the automobile engineers.

CO-OPERATION DID IT

It was their co-operative proceedings which placed the American automobile in its high rank among the products of the world. From the start the standardisation achievements of these men, begun fifteen years ago, have been based on thorough study, merit and common sense. Great economy and speed of production of high-class automotive vehicles of many kinds now well known have resulted from their broad and intelligent procedure.

The specific things done to this end are too numerous to mention. Briefly, there have been made available to engineers in general good specifications for materials which they must use; by elimination of immaterial differences in specifications and concentrating upon types of undoubted merit quality has been enhanced, price has been reduced and the ready securing by manufacturers and users of articles from stock supply has been made possible.

WHAT IT HAS DONE

The modern use of automobiles and much other automotive apparatus would not be possible if the far-sighted automotive engineers had not standardised and reduced to almost universal practice such articles as spark plugs, screws, bolts and nuts, materials of many kinds (including, of course, metals,) many features of ignition and other electrical apparatus, piston fits and piston-ring sizes, carbureter flanges, rod and yoke ends, cotter-pins, lock washers, shaft fittings, test-specimens, tubing sizes, metal band and strip sizes, anti-friction bearing sizes, belt and pulley widths, fly-wheel housings, engine support arms, valves, fuel pipe fittings, flexible tubing, batteries, and many other things including most prominently rubber tires.

300 DISTINCT STANDARDS

The Society of Automotive Engineers has established nearly 300 distinct mechanical and material standards, specifications, mounting dimensions of parts and accessories, and the like. And the work has only begun. Design and improvement thereof in automotive apparatus have been in no way impeded. By simplifying the routine work of the draftsmen and the engineers the way has been opened widely for advanced constructions and those novel features, which make the designers' work worth while. The saving of money and time resulting from the existence and use of S. A. E. standards has been and is enormous.

The American automotive engineers have been the progenitors of the worldwide standardisation movement now so plainly seen. Wise simplification of details, which standardisation is virtually important in international trade. This is appreciated keenly by those manufacturing countries throughout the world.

The Hupmobile gives you uncommon riding comfort with an unusual degree of economy. It weighs less than 2,500 pounds. Fuel mileage, owners' report, is at least 25 miles to the gallon.

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5-seater Touring car 2-seater Roadster body.
Speedometer.
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Fuel gauge.
Oil pressure gauge.
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Hupmobile

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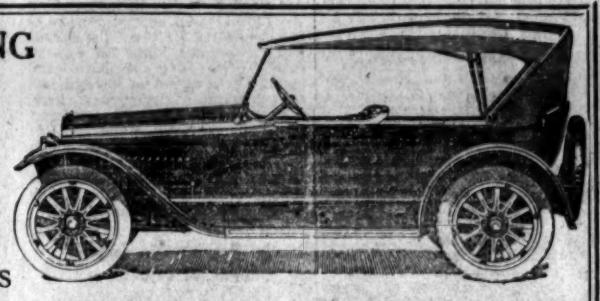

1920 MODELS IN STOCK

Note that this 5-passenger model has a 120-inch wheel-base, and that in the new models there are embodied nearly 100 costly improvements.

ALSO JORDAN CARS IN STOCK

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Effective against Gasoline Oil Fire
Also fillers in stock.

VIKING TIRES are good tires at a good price Guaranteed 5,000 Miles.

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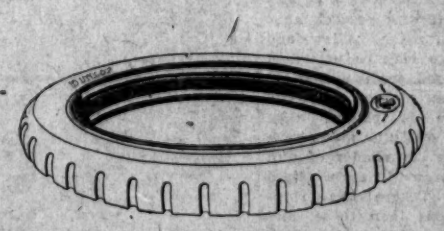

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FORD CAR RESCUES STALLED CADILLAC TRAVELERS IN GOBI

Two Mules, Two Horses And An Ox Drag Car Over Rough Places

Mr. M. D. Klein, of the Russo Asiatic Fur Co., who left Kalgan on March 22 with a large Cadillac car, intending to drive across the Gobi desert to Urga has returned to Tientsin, leaving the car at Pangkieng, 175 miles from Kalgan.

In an interview with a representative of the Tientsin Evening News Mr. Klein said: "We unloaded the car at Kalgan on Monday morning, March 22 It had been raining for some time and the streets were in such a condition that we could hardly get out of the city. It took us 3½ hours to reach the north gate, and often the front wheels were entirely hidden in the slush and mud. When we reached Mr. Hronsoff's house, outside the north gate, where our supplies were, our chauffer resigned. This caused a little delay, but we soon employed another and started out."

"After traveling five days over the mountains and getting into every kind of a difficulty we arrived at Pangkieng which is only 175 miles from Kalgan. The radiator was leaking badly, and the entire lower casing was ripped from the car. During these five days there were many times when we had to hire mules and horses to pull us out of bad places. I remember one time when we had two mules, two horses and an ox hitched to the car in order to get over some boulders. The car being of the low underslung type, this is what ripped the lower casing off."

"We remained at Pangkieng for two days working on the car, when I saw I would have to come back in order to complete the repairs. I left Mr. Antimni, my fellow passenger, in charge of the car and traveled all night in a Ford car to the foot of the mountains. I then started over the mountains to Kalgan, which was a distance of 22 miles and it took me 9½ hours, traveling by cart. It was certainly one wild trip, but as soon as I get repairs I am going back. We are over the bad roads now and out on the desert so the rest of the trip will be made easily."

In May, Mr. Herskovitz, the Tientsin manager for the Russo Asiatic Fur Co., intends to drive his large Stutz over this route.

Hitting On All Twelve

By C. E. T. SCHARPS

Major George F. Chandler, superintendent of the New York state troopers, favors a ruling by the Attorney General that arrests for having illegal headlights may be made in the daytime. "It is impossible for our troopers to accomplish effective work at night with a force of only 232 men," says Major Chandler. "If the Attorney-General will rule that arrests can be made during the day where cars are equipped with clear-glass headlights and with bulbs of more than 24 candle-power the troopers will begin a campaign that will do away with 90 percent of the violations of the dazzling headlight law within two weeks.

"We would start right in inspecting cars and wherever a car was equipped with lights that evidently violate the law we would tag the car, instruct the driver to report to the chief of police in his home town, and we would then forward the name and license number to both the Secretary of State and the local police authorities."

It would be, to say the least, difficult to bring a charge of violating the antiglare law when the lights were not actually on and therefore glaring, but the potentiality could be shown and the warning would surely have a salutary effect. Something needs be done to check those who disregard the law and those others who attach some alleged non-glaring headlight glass and let it go at that, without taking care to see that what they have fitted to their cars actually do the work and do make the highways safe for others.

Something new in the way of service to hotel guests. Eugene B. Miller, vice-president of the Biltmore, has bought a service and repair motor truck. Any person staying at any of the Pershing Square group of hotels and getting into trouble within a twenty-mile radius of New York may telephone to the hotel. The truck will be sent out to do a service job, if it is possible. It will be equipped for emergency work and will have a crew of mechanics familiar with the popular makes of cars.

The striking automobile body workers made several efforts to get the mechanics in the service stations here to walk out in sympathy with them, but didn't get very far with the plan. Some owners think that a walkout in the service stations wouldn't make much difference, because, as far as their own experience shows, the real mechanics quit a long, long time ago.

Automobile dealers and branch managers would give a whole lot to provide real service for their customers, but very often just can't do it, because real mechanics are so scarce. There are many fellows who hold down service station jobs who talk a good line of repair work, but can't deliver the goods. It's tough on the automobile tradesmen who honestly want to do their utmost for the customer.

Detroit staged a closed car show This idea has been tried out in other cities before this and has been successful, too. Just at this moment, of course, it wouldn't be anything for New York, because it would stimulate a demand that couldn't be satisfied, as closed cars are away short of the demand. But probably next year there will be circumstances more favorable to such a show, and if so, it should be held.

Some years ago, when the Saxon was contemplating building its car for sale abroad, it was decided not to retain the name "Saxon," as perhaps not likely to please French buyers, but to rename it for that market "Lafayette." This was an idea of the late Harry W. Ford. Whether that name was registered by the Saxon in France ought to be of interest to the new Nash-Howard-White combination in Indianapolis, which has announced its new car as the "Lafayette." There would be two of them saying "Nous voila" at that rate.

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MAXWELL LANDAULET

Harry De Bear Announces Interesting New Model

Harry J. De Bear, manager of the New York Maxwell-Chalmers branch, has just announced another new Maxwell model—a landaulet taxicab.

"This type," says Mr. De Bear, "has treated in a very short time a demand far in excess of anything we thought possible. The car has beautiful lines and can be finished up with the extra door in the front and upholstered in cloth for private use if desired.

"This taxicab is upholstered in a fine quality of imitation Spanish leather and contains all the features and interior details that go to make up a real high class and substantial taxicab.

"The driving position was laid out with the driver's comfort in mind. These cars can be painted in any color or combination of colors, with exterior details in accordance. The great convenience of this particular type of car for hiring purposes is the fact that in clear weathed the top may be thrown back, giving all the fresh air and sunshine desired, while in cold or stormy weather the car may be used closed for protection."

CHAIN LOCKS

A rather long hook on the inside chain and a small, strong padlock on the outside chain will fasten the anti-skid device on the wheel, so that there is no danger of its coming off and winding around the brake drum or being dropped in the road. Releasing the padlock will allow enough slack of the inside chain so that the long hook may be unfastened.

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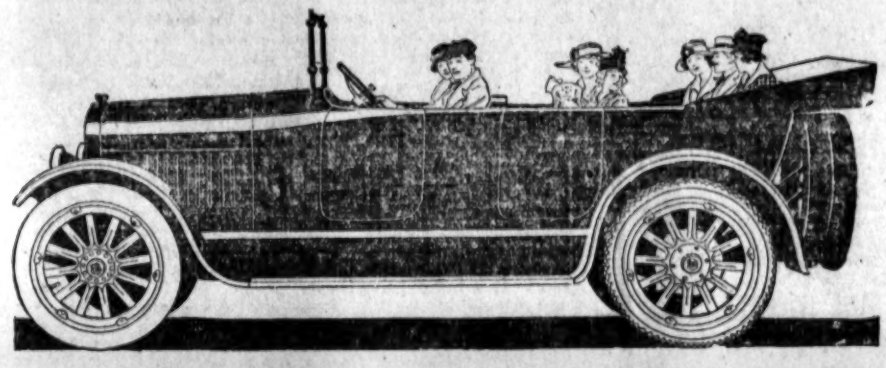

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Ford THE UNIVERSAL CAR

The Show's The Thing To Make Public Sit Up

Ring Lardner Writes At Length On Features Of An Automobile Display

By RING W. LARDNER
(In Motor Life Magazine)

With the xmas festivitys and the six day bicyle race out of the way Society are now awaiting with fevered brow the big automobile shows in New York city and old Chi and Salt Lake which is expected this time to make a sucker out of all similar shows of their kind in the past not only as regards the wares exhibited but also in point of attendance witch will include all the wealthy coal miners and fashionably dressed I. W. W. that hasn't all ready left for their winter homes in Palm Beach and Havana.

The 1920 models in motor vehicle will be rivalled in beauty and splendor only by the gowns and facial apparel of the well to do printers wifes and long shore women witch will accompany their husbands to assist in selecting the turn out that will grace our boulevards during what promises to be the longest yr. in history on acct. of the 18th amendment going into effect and staying there.

DELAY WHETS APPETITE

The comeing shows is all the more egerly waited because of the year's lapse since a regular one was held. It will be remembered that the big public exhibitions was cancelled last winter on acct. of the armistice or something and the only shows put on was that what they called a dealers show witch wasn't no fun for nobody as the only people on hand was the dealers themselfs and it was like a 2 hand poker game between 2 card sharks that both of them knew d—m well when the other was sliping one off of the bottom. This time however the dealers will have somebody to talk at that isn't so criticle Though it is bound to take better salesmanship to sell a car than ever before, as very few of the prospects will come to the show blare eyed and in a liquid mood.

Automobile men say that they will be many inovations in the models exhibited and wile none of them has took me into their confidents in regards to detail of same, still a person can all most figure out a few of the probable noveltys you set down and give it a little thought. In the 1st place I look for the elimination of safety locks and other so called protection vs. thiefs witch use to be considered a necessity, but under prohibition its just a pure waist, as how is anybody going to steal your car if they's no place for you to stop and get out of it?

'BUMPERS' ELIMINATED

Amidst the other things that is libel to be enliminated is the bunmper and the emergency brake, as under the 18th amendment they won't be no emergencies or nothing to bump into. Also chains will doubtless be done away with as who is going to go driveing in a storm cold sober and even if you did they's no chance to slip you might say.

The money formally waisted by manufacturers in features like these will now be spent in added comforts but without no added cost to the consumer. For instants, instead of a elaborate system of locks the better class cars will now, be equipped with a elaborate locker system, and so on down the line.

Personally wile I expect to tend at least 1 of the shows I have no at least I of theshows I have no tension of buying a new machine at this time as I all ready have the fastest car in the world, the speedometer on it reading 5 minues per hr. even wile you're standing still. But perhaps they's a few of my readers that tends to buy cars at this time and hasn't had no experience along those lines so maybe a few words of advice will not come a miss from one who has lernt their lesson in the great school of life.

'HELPFUL' SUGGESTIONS

1. If possible buy a car that is bright red and have the monogram F. D. painted on it and people will think you are the fire dept, and get the hill out of your way.

2. If you have children buy a car that won't start without you crank it as wile we was up in Michigan 1 summer we drove up in front of the cottage and went in, leaving 1 brat playing in the car and when we come out again the car had moved down in front of 1 of the road like Hobson's Merrimac that blocked the Spanish traffic at Santiago or wherever it was.

3. Buy a car that hasn't got no oil pressure gage on the dash board as it will drive you nearly crazy wondering what it means.

SET IN DRIVERS SEAT

4. If you are going to drive it yourself be sure and set in the drivers seat before hand. For instants they was a well known standed car for sale out in old Chi last summer that had been drove a couple of 100 miles and was a big bargain and I was going to buy it on the hoof but I finely decided to set in it first and come to find out when my ft. was on the accelerator my knee was down my throat and made a kind of third adenoid.

5. Don't pay no tendion to what the different salesmans tells you about how their marvelous motor makes other motors look like a sucker and their engine uses less miles per gal of gas and so 4th. Cars is just like peaple. They are good and pure when very young but later on most of them begins to cut up and raze he-ll.

WITH MIXED EMOTIONS

However I don't want nobody to think I am adviceing them to not buy a car. They's nothing more fascinating than buying a car and specially now days when they's so much of the element of supprise and suspence mixed up in it. It's a good deal like a good play on the stage. In the 1st. act you don't know exactly what is going to happen in the last act but you know what you wished would happen. And when you sign up a order blank for a car you don't know what you are going to get but you know what you ordered and sometimes what you finely get is pretty near like it and that is where the surprise comes in.

For instants, last summer, when I had past up the car that I would of boughten if I had't tried to drive it first and pretty near choked to death on my knee, why then I went in 1 of the show rooms of one of the best makes a car that is bilt so that a man over 5 ft. tall can drive it, and I signed my name on the blank and payed so mutch down in advance and they ast me what special features I wanted and I says I want a kind of a light dark blue body and tan brown wire wheels and tan brown upholstry to match the wheels and so and so tires. Well you havevn't no idear how surprised I was when I finely got the car and a stock color body and black wooden wheels and black upholstry to match the wheels and such and such tires. The surprise layed in the fact that the car was the same make as what I ordered. Those is the kind of things that renders buying a car so interesting as it is just like the old days when you set down and wrote Santa Claus a letter and said what you wanted for xmas, but when it finely come time to look into your stocking you was sure to find something that tickled you to death but nothing like what you ast him for.

HOW TO LEARN DRIVING

As for me giveing my readers advice on how to lern to drive your car after you get a hold of it, why they can't be no fixed rules layed down as the laws is so different in different parts of the country. For instants where I live in Connecticut before you can get a license you half to take a drivers examination and you are supposed to study up in a book and find out what is the penaltys for different violations of the law and be able to tell them when they question you. Out in Illinois you don't take no test, but the judge gives you all that information a piece at a time.

Out west you stop at a garage and say "Gimme 10 gals of gas and a qt. of oil." But in New York state you stop in front of a grocery store and say "Can you spare me 10 gals of gas and a qt. of oil if it isn't too much trouble?" On the eastern roads in cold weather you can drive with 1 hand and keep the other in your pocket, but out west you have to drive with 1 hand and hold onto the wheel with the other to keep it from bouncing out of the car.

However east or west they's nothing like it and they will be more cars than ever on the roads this comeing yr. what with all the millionaire I. W. W. buying them, but don't let that scare you out of buying 1 for yourself because wile the increased number of cars may jam up the roads a little, it won't be no harder to drive because as I say most of us is going to be sober.

THRILLING EXPERIENCE

Besides witch it has been this bird's experience when they's the lease traffic abroad. About 3 mos. after I had boughten my first horseless carriage I got the cute idear at 2 o'clock 1 morning that it would be nice to drive out to the Wayside Inn witch was a place about 15 miles outside of Chi and I didn't know how to describe it only it wasn't a church. Well when I landed out there the inn was all lit up like a cemetery but I went up and banged on the door and finely a waiter let me in and lighted a candle in the parlor and went back to sleep wile I enjoyed a few hours practice on the piano. When I got back in Chi between 7 in the morning and come back to Lawrence ave. and they was only 1 vehicle besides myself on the sts. and this was a Lawrence's ave. st. car and you would think when they was only 2 vehicles romeing around in a town as big as Chi why the odds would be about a million to 1 that they wouldn't hit each other. But on this occasion the long shot win and when I regained consciousness and ast for my car they showed me the chassis with no more on it than Aphroditcy. The body and the top and so forth was all on the st. car going west.

On another occasion I was out taking the air on Mich. av. somewheres between 5 in the morning and this time they wasn't nothing else on the st. but the lamp posts sticking up in the middle of it but the one at the intersection of Mich. and 13 st. jumped right out in front of me and hit off a wire wheel. So you see it isn't the jams witch causes the danger but it is just some piece of carelessness like on the part of the lamp post that had their mind on something else.

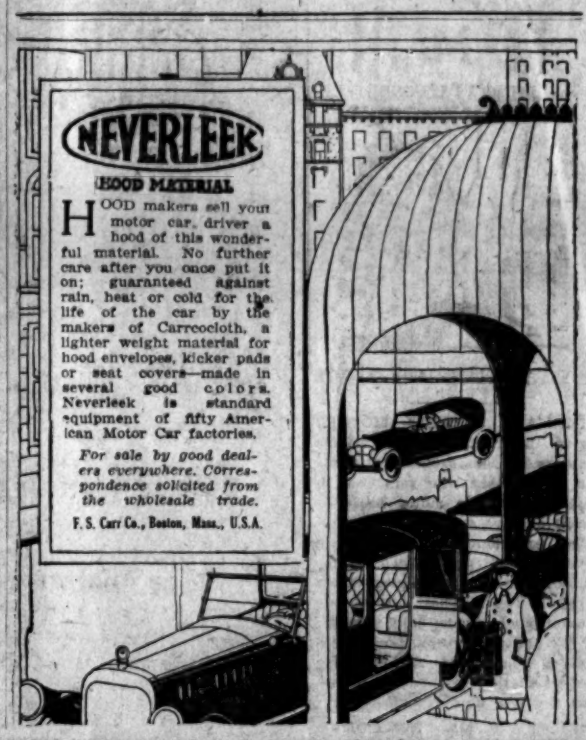
QUESTION FOR DEBATE

They're no special advice I can give new beginners on how to avoid these accidents only to say use your head like the fellow I remember reading about in Chi that was driveing 1 night tords 1 of those bridges acrost the river that when they's a boat comeing through it razes up in the middle witch is split open to give the boat a chance to go through without bumping its bean. Well this guy didn't hear the bell ring or something and he was pretty near the middle of the bridge before he seen that the section he was on was getting pretty hilly but it was to late to stop himself so he give her all the gas she would take and she lept over the gap and lit on the other section and then he throwed on the brakes and stoped before he got to the bottom of the down hill side. Some of his friends kind of hinted afterwards that when he steped on the gas going up he really meant to step on the brake witch would of been kind of fatal but any way he got away with the story in the papers. Critics may point out that this guy used his foot instead of his head but some people's brains is located in different places the same as their diseases.

THROW LOT OF THINGS OUT

One of the first things that the new beginner should ought to do when you get a hold of your car is throw a lot of things out of it like the tools and the curtains that don't do no good and just weight the car down and make it heavier. The curtains is one of the best practicle jokes connected with motor life. If you want to have the factory put them up when you first get your machine and then leave them up why well and good. People that rides in the car won't be able to see none of the scenery but if they been over the same roads before why what is the differents. But don't never get the idea that curtains is going to help you out for a emergency like in the case of a storm because if the storm don't last longer than the one Noah was out in, why you won't get the curtains hung up till either the sun is shining again or else its time to buy a new car. Houdini might be able to understand a set of curtains but if you ain't him why all they will do for you is wear out your temper.

Finely, they's always a elaborate Kit of tools comes with a new machine and as I have said above, the first thing to do with them is toss them into the first river you drive acrost, otherwise the first garage you take the car into is going to get them. But even if they don't what good are they as the jack will break the first time you try and change a tire and the other tools is no good without a jack and besides if you use your head like I advise, why you will always manage to have your tire trouble and other trouble in front of a first class garage.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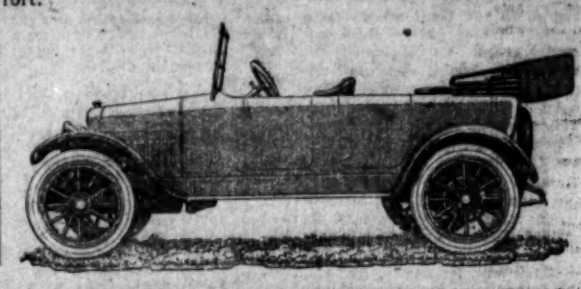

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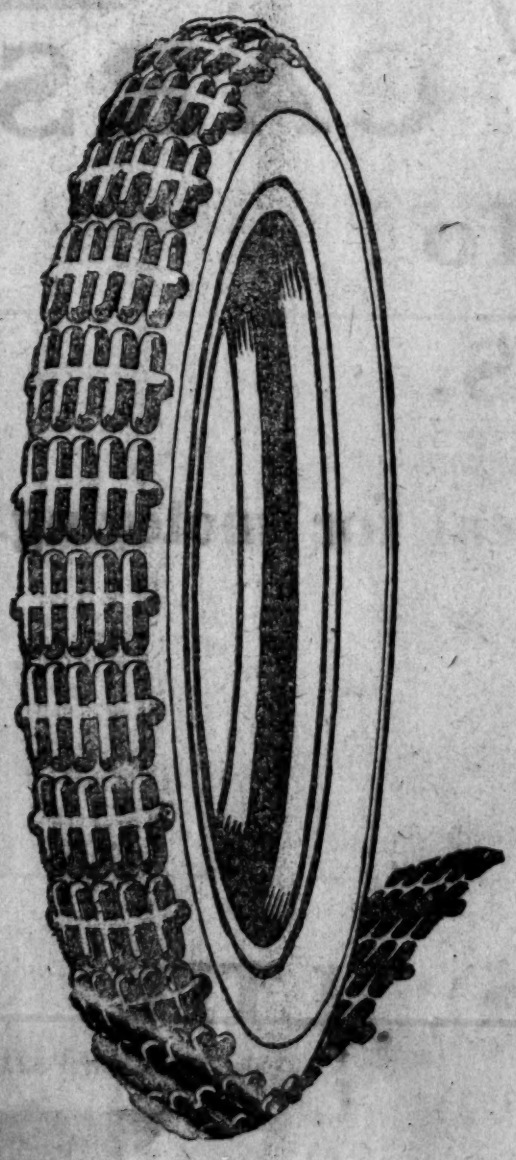

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CLUB FOR OWNERS OF FORDS IN AIR

That's Literal Fact, For They Aim To Stop This 'International Pest' Stuff

Since the days of the third Theban dynasty, according to the personal recollection of a Shanghai Man (who doesn't look his years), there has been an adage to the effect that the worm will turn. No one, since the days of the second Theban dynasty, has known precisely what this meant. Some have held that it indicated that the worm intended returning from the place to which he was going—making a round trip, as it were; whereas others were persuaded that it had something to do with a worm fox-trot.

DIDN'T MEAN JONAH

Now, at length, in the first Wilson dynasty, the truth is out. When the whale playfully quoted that cryptic saying to Jonah he was looking ahead to the organization of a Ford owners' club in Shanghai.

Perhaps the club may not be organised. It is anticipated that the Humane Society will have something to say; might, in fact, prevent anything of the sort. But perhaps the Humane Society may let the opportunity pass. If it does, and the grandiose plans of the Ford owners succeed, there will be something here approaching the Vigilantes of the frontier days in the great, untamed Wild West.

In the first place, the Ford owners would combat such heterodox doctrines as those of Senator Sherman, who spoke good-naturedly of the Ford as an international pest. Oh, nothing radical or extreme! Not persuasion with a club; nothing so violent. Senator Sherman and others of his sort merely would disappear; would depart from the bosoms of their families to go away from there.

HENRY MIGHT OBJECT

And the Ford owners also could get together and exchange confidences—tell one another how to distinguish tire trouble from an empty gasoline tank, and that sort of thing.

It isn't certain that a Ford owners' club will be organised. Maybe the Entomological Society will protest. Maybe Henry Ford would not wish to see his name in print. Maybe, again, there aren't enough Ford owners to make a club a success.

But that doesn't alter the fact that they're talking about such an organisation.

Fine Motor Market In Malay States

Singapore, April 8 (by mail).—Without doubt the Straits Settlements and the Malay States constitute one of the best markets for motor cars and motor trucks in the entire Far East. Certainly no business in Singapore in connection with the sale and use of imported products has exceeded in activity and rapid extension this particular line of commercial operation. A few years ago there were only two or three importers and sellers of motor vehicles in this city with but few garages; now they are numbered by the score, and all are apparently doing a flourishing trade.

The splendid condition of the roads found impractically all sections of the developed portions of British Malaya renders motoring the best possible means of transport, both in city and country, and except in cases where journeys by railway and steamship are found more practicable, for quickly covering long distances not directly or easily traversable by public highways the employment of automobiles is the commonly accepted mode of travel, and it is growing more and more in favor each year. The Federated States alone possess more than 2,500 miles of fine roadways, and the mileage of metalled roads in the Straits Settlements is approximately 600, Singapore has splendid streets, and good highways radiate from here to all parts of the island.

The climate is also an important factor favoring the development of motor travel. In the tropics the use of horses is limited to travel covering short distances, principally in the cities and larger towns, and is found impracticable for modern business purposes. The employment of horses and ponies in Singapore and other large centers is now almost entirely in connection with small vehicles (principally gharries) for hire on the street, supplementing the thousands of jinriksh as everywhere available for making short journeys. These are, however, gradually diminishing in number as motor cars increase.

The rapidly increasing use of motor trucks and lorries for transporting produce and other materials is also displacing to a certain extent the slow moving bullock carts so much in evidence, which from time immemorial have been intimately and picturesquely associated with Far Eastern life. The extent of these changes has had the effect of placing British Malaya in the forefront as a market for motor vehicles, and the next few years will witness an even greater development of modern transport methods in this country.

Conservative estimates place the total number of motor vehicles in the Straits Settlements and Malaya States at well over 6,500, those in the Straits Settlements numbering about 3,000, while the Malay States, with their larger extent of territory, population and road mileage, claim more than 3,500 machines of various kinds.

ENDURANCE RECO D TO MADE BY THOMAS

Drives Franklin Car In Blinding Snow Storm On Punishing Journey.

Driving a Franklin touring car through six inches of snow for 100 miles, battling against a blinding snowstorm for 50 miles more and finishing the last 150 miles in a heavy rain, Harry C. Thomas set a new record for endurance runs recently when he arrived in Rochester, N. Y. from Geneva, having covered 532 miles in 12 hours and nine minutes, at an average speed of 40.45 miles an hour.

No better test of the car's ability to travel over slippery roads under severe weather conditions could be imagined. When the start was made from Rochester at midnight, the thermometer registered 28 degrees above zero. Through the open windshield could be seen the hooded and begoggled figures of J. F. Hichert, Donald H. Craigie, observers, and Kenneth R. Smith, passenger. From the starting point, the car traveled to Buffalo and Syracuse, twenty-five miles from the second objective, six inches of snow were encountered and continued for 100 miles, of which 50 were covered in a blinding snowstorm. Nothing daunted, the driver pushed on, running into a severe rainstorm in the 1,550 mile drive from Utica to Rochester. For 60 miles a dense fog confined vision to within 40 feet of the road.

Exceptional speed average was maintained, the 306 miles from Rochester to Watertown being covered at a rate of 43 miles per hour, while the 387 miles to Utica were made at an average speed of 41.1 miles per hour. The higher average was 47 miles, covered in the first hour after leaving Syracuse.

Het Vrouw Prinsie te s'Gravenhage, Holland.

The Best Tire for You to Use

BUSINESS and pleasure driving are so varied that few motorists are able to limit their driving either to the roads or the weather that they would choose.

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How do the tires you are now using meet these conditions?

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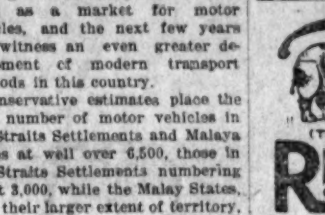

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Miles of *Economy*—Because of Firestone endurance, which means length of tyre-life, freedom from repairs, most car protection.

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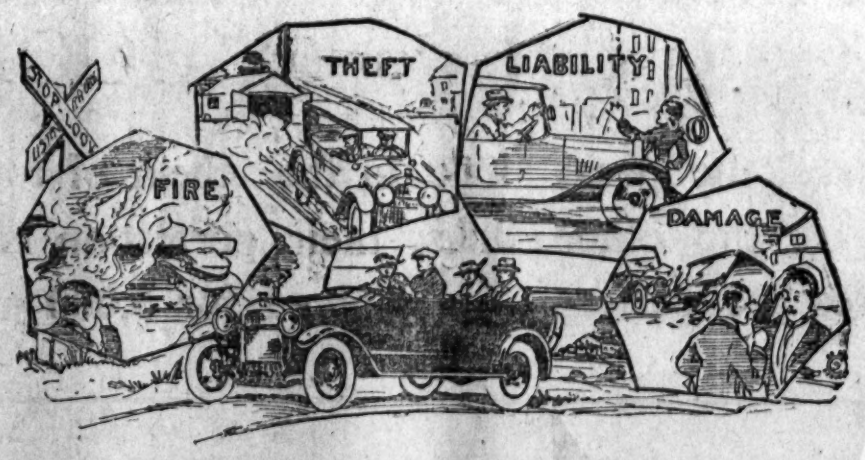

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Excess Insurance Company, Ltd.

MOTORISED FREIGHT TO SAVE $45,000,000

B. F. Fitch Says New System Would Benefit Consumers Here By That Sum Yearly

SUCCEEDS IN CINCINNATI

Improved Methods Would Diminish Excessive Costs In Handling Goods

New York, March 2.—An annual saving of $45,000,000 to consumers in this city would accrue with the installation of motorised terminals for the handling of freight, similar to those now being operated in Cincinnati, according to B. F. Fitch, President of the Motor Terminals Co. of New York and Cleveland, who addressed the annual convention of the Material Handling Machinery Manufacturers' Association at the Waldorf yesterday. At the close of Mr. Fitch's address, Francis Lee Stuart, a prominent consulting engineer in this city, remarked, "It's New York's only hope."

"With unlimited financial resources the engineering talent of this country can quickly solve the freight-handling problem," Mr. Fitch said. "Ideal joint terminals at a cost of $50,000,000 to $500,000,000 are possible in all of our principal centers, but present chaotic conditions considered, who will assume the responsibility of such abnormal financing? Even if offered the opportunity of availing themselves of such, the railroads would have to scrap present huge investments, and the scrapping of these investments at any industrial center will disrupt realty values to possibly financial ruin of innumerable manufacturing plants built in suburban localities on the theory that the inducement which warranted the building would afford perpetual service.

"For this reason each present terminal layout must be continued substantially as at present. Conservation recommends no radical changes, but demands evolutionary changes to better conditions for both carriers and shippers."

HOW THE PLAN WORKS

Explaining the Motor Terminals installation at Cincinnati, he said that it consisted of overhead rails, electric cranes, motor trucks and a plurality of interchangeable motor truck bodies.

"The system of operation requires an empty body for each station movement demand of railroad on its inbound main station platform," he said. "At larger stations there are several locations for such body settings, thereby decreasing the trucking distance for freight. As the freight comes from the cars it is trucked to the nearest location containing a body carded for any connection or any sub-station.

"When loaded, these bodies are sealed and under telephone order of a joint despatcher, employed by the railroads, mechanically loaded into the trucks and thus routed over the city's streets to connection. On arrival at the outbound platform of the connecting line, the body is mechanically removed and an empty body, previously unloaded, is similarly put onto a motor truck chassis for delivery to inbound platform of that house, where the operation is repeated and another loaded body forwarded in the same manner to some other freight house."

"This service has proven that all widely distributed station facilities can be laced up as a unit without investment cost to the railroads, thereby giving to each terminal the benefits of a union freight station. The rates paid for the service are less than what interest charges alone would be on the cost of constructing a consolidated terminal.

NEW YORK NEEDS CHANGE

"Accomplishments at Cincinnati warrant idealistic theories of the system as applied to the greatest terminal problem in the world. New York is that problem, for, as the established port of this country, our industrial expansion is restricted by New York's lack of port facilities, unless, as will ultimately happen, the nation at large refuses to suffer longer by reason of New York's conservatism and creates other trans-shipment ports.

"At present the railroads monopolise approximately 30 percent of Manhattan's piers for freight stations. To expand the port these piers are indispensable for coastwise and over-seas steamers. Where not individually owned, the rental value of the piers is out of all proportion with freight tariff returns.

"Under normal conditions approximately 30,000 tons daily moves from Staten Island and Jersey to Manhattan and 20,000 tons daily from Manhattan to Staten Island and Jersey on outbound movement, a total of 50,000 tons daily, which at the $6 joint terminal cost, is an item of $300,000 a day.

"Due to the short haul afforded shippers by the inland stations and the unlimited tail gate space, which they would enjoy at such, the cost to shippers could not average over $1 a ton. Hence it is logical to infer a joint net saving of $3 a ton is possible for 50,000 tons daily, an annual item of $45,000,000. This possible economy now wasted in present practice is reflected in the retail value of every commodity. No wonder the cost of living in Manhattan is high. One year's savings will more than cover the entire necessary outlay if the cost of inland stations is not considered. And this venture need not be financed by the railroads, because assured rental returns from upper stories will invite outside capital to furnish the station facilities."

Cadillac Company Puts Out New Model

For the first time since the fall of 1917 a new Cadillac has just been announced by the Cadillac Motor Car Company.

With this car the Cadillac Company completes its sixth year of eight-cylinder production, with more than 80,000 eight-cylinder cars on the road.

The touring car, as well as the closed models, with the exception of the Victoria and Sedan, will have a wheel base of 132 inches.

The mechanical refinements consist of an adjustment for the front end timing chains, an increase in the size of the crank shaft, a slight change in the construction of the crank shaft and a new generator. The new generator is of the four-pole type and is very light and compact.

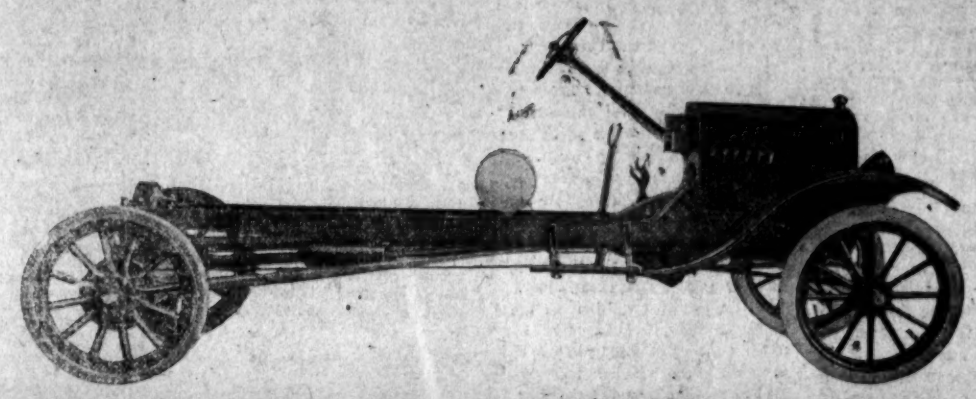
By a slight redistribution of the metal in the frame this most essential foundation of the car has been made stiffer without being increased in weight. The carburetor will be heated by the exhaust and not by hot water, as formerly. This will prove a fuel saver and result in greater efficiency from the present low grade of fuel.

The ten standard body styles include seven inclosed and three open models. New body lines are most evident in the familiar touring model. This year's has been lengthened out and placed on a 132-inch wheel base, eliminating body overhang at the rear and providing a roomy rear compartment, as well as excellent road qualities. Extra rear seats are generous in size and well upholstered.

There are two other standard open models besides the touring cars—a phaeton, the Cadillac four-passenger model, and a two-passenger roadster. Both have the low lines and modeling of semi-sport cars.

Let us tell you about

THE FORD One Ton Truck



which is now in general public use, and demonstrating under the severest service the same stability and satisfying results which have made Ford Cars in such universal demand.

The Truck has a wheel base of 124 inches with a tread of 56 inches. Capacity has not been sacrificed, as the chassis has been designed to permit the use of a body with ample loading space for any commodity. It is not a truck only—a bus body can be built on it to carry 16 people.

For particulars apply to

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The China Press

SPORT SECTION

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, APRIL 25, 1920

S.V.C. PARADES IN RAIN STORM

Special Review Is To Be Held At Polo Grounds Middle Of Week

COLONEL PRAISES CORPS

More Than 700 Officers And Men Turn Out For Annual Event

Inclement weather failed to dampen the enthusiasm of the members of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps yesterday and more than 700 members of the organisation turned out in the rain to pass in review before Lieut. Col. J. R. Wyndham at the Golf Club on the Recreation Grounds. In spite of the dismal drizzle the sight was most impressive and the reviewing officer praised officers and men for the enthusiasm with which they entered into the annual function under most adverse conditions.

The Corps is to fall in this morning at 10 o'clock on the Ewo foreshore. Parties will then form for parades to Holy Trinity Cathedral, St. Joseph's Church and the Union Church.

Sometime this week the complete parade, planned for yesterday but interfered with by the rain, will take place at the Polo Grounds, Colonel Wyndham announced at the conclusion of the Saturday march past. The exact date of the parade is to be announced soon by Major T. E. Trueman, commandant.

PLANS ARE CHANGED

Plans for the parade were changed yesterday morning when weather indications were such that evolutions in company formation on the Polo Grounds seemed impracticable. It was decided that the Corps units should be assembled at the Golf Club grounds, march to the rear of the Club House and parade in column of fours before the veranda where Colonel Wyndham, members of the Municipal Council and staff officers of the Shanghai organisation had established a reviewing stand.

Led by the picturesque Light Horse, the various companies passed down the roadway, saluting with eyes right as they passed the veranda. The event was carried off with a snap and precision which brought words of praise from the visiting army officer.

After the march past was concluded the companies were brought to parade rest by order of Captain S. A. Ransom, in command, and Colonel Wyndham made a brief address. He said:

COLONEL ADDRESSES CORPS

"Major Trueman, Officers, N. C O.'s and men of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps: I am exceedingly sorry the weather is so beastly as to have prevented the parade as originally intended. I want to congratulate you on your fine muster in such bad weather. I have asked Major Trueman, and he has consented, to arrange for a march past sometime near the middle of the week. I will reserve what I had intended to say to you today for that time. I will say, however, that you marched with a fine swing, have made an excellent showing and a fine turn-out.

"I hope that a mid-week parade will not be so inconvenient as to prevent the turn-out and the fine showing of which I am sure you are capable.

"I will not say more today as I feel sure you would have no reason for forgiving me if I were to keep you standing a longer time in the rain."

Basket Ball Players Are Banquet Guests

Letters Presented To Team Members By Head Of American School

Members of the Shanghai American School and their ladies were guests at a banquet served at the school last evening. A feature of the evening was the presentation of the school letters to the players by Mr. E. S. Dreher, principal of the institution.

Players present at the banquet were P. Haskell, captain and left forward; R. Rugh, right forward; J. Viking, center; W. Eltrich, right guard; P. Chase, left guard; H. Waters, H. White, C. Duff and R. Squires, substitutes.

Heads Boxing Union

Lord Lonsdale

Lord Lonsdale, noted sportsman of Great Britain, has been elected first vice-president of the International Boxing Union, at the congress recently held in Paris. Paul Rousseau of France, was also elected a vice-president. A third vice-presidency was reserved for a representative of the United States. The election of a president of the union has been deferred until a candidate is proposed by the assembly.

SPRING REGATTA TRAINING BEGINS

Cool Weather Is Sought For Benefit Of Men In Long Races

Training for the Spring Regatta has now been in progress for three or four weeks, though it is only in the last few days that oarsmen have been down to the boathouse in anything like large numbers.

The Spring Regatta is to be held at Henli on the 22nd and 23rd of May. This date is slightly in advance of the date of previous Spring Regattas, the idea of the Committee being to try and have the strenuous work entailed in rowing in long races done in as cold weather as possible.

The program for the Regatta will probably include the following events:

International Eights.
International Fours.
International Pairs.
Griffins Fours.
Griffins Pairs.
Junior Sculls.
Junior Fours.
Club Fours

OTHER EVENTS PLANNED

In addition to the above given list of rowing events, the Committee is endeavoring to arrange for the usual motor boat and sailing sampan races, which have always added to the interest of Regattas.

The International eights, the probable entries for this race will be

America.
England.
Scotland.

The International Fours, the probable entries for this race will be

America.
England.
Holland.
Scotland.
Switzerland.

The International Pairs; It is more than likely that all the boats represented in the Fours will enter with possibly the inclusion of a crew representing Denmark.

It is at present somewhat difficult to forecast how the various International crews will be constituted but each of the crews will have a fair number of oarsmen of several years experience and the vacant seats have numerous aspirants to International honors, who will be willing to fill them.

As regards the Griffins events these should be well supported in view of the fact that a considerable number of new members have joined the club since the season commenced.

TRAINING AT HENLI

So far the number of men who have gone to Henli to train during week-ends has not been very great, principally due to the fact that the men have had no house-boats up there, but the Committee may be able to arrange with the Shanghai Nanking Railway to provide the usual sleeping and dinning cars for the weekends between now and the Regatta.

Oarsmen will no doubt be only too glad to avail themselves of the opportunity of putting in a day or two's useful training on smooth water and having a chance of enjoying the invigorating country air

(Continued on Page 2)

SPORT AND STAGE

BY DOMINO

RHYMES OF THE TIMES

Say, here is a grouse,
I ask for a house,
I get one and that on condition
The fixtures I lay,
Then smile and just pay
Some three hundred taels in commission.

* * *

I want to go home
No longer I'll roam
So haste me to purchase a ticket.
I can't get a berth
Because there's a dearth
Of cabins—and that isn't cricket.

* * *

I then advertise
They say it is wise
And offer a premium large, sir,
I get on the ship
It gives me the pip
It isn't a ship, it's a barge, sir.

* * *

Exchange fluctuates
And so do the rates
They're going up higher and higher
The budget we hear
Is taxing the beer
So we're getting drier and drier.

* * *

The students may strike
And do as they like
Their antics to me are quite funny
And now with a bang
Down goes Wu Ting-fang—
They've tied up the whole of his money.

* * *

MISS TEMPEST

Miss Marie Tempest travels from success to success in her season in Shanghai. That is quite usual however. The whole of her career has been one great progression and procession. People who were growling about the rates she first of all called for are now writing to the papers asking her to repeat plays that have taken the public fancy. Letters galore have reached The China Press and the writer of this weekly prattle demanding that every influence should be used with Miss Tempest and Graham Browne to put on "The Duke of Killiecrankie." Well they are going to put it on again, and if any show that has ever been out East deserves a visit it is The Duke, etc. Graham Browne plays his masterpiece.

This week most of the plays are repeats. Tomorrow "Good Gracious, Annabelle" will be produced for the first time in Shanghai. It is bound to appeal to the public. What it is all about is a mystery. I doubt if the cast have yet made up their minds just who is the lead; who is the hero; who is the villian; or who the star. Anyhow we have four of our amateurs playing and all standing well to the fore in the limelight. Laurie Burman—he of the very nice voice—will appear with a monacle; Laurie Smith, the well known cross country runner, will be a very attractive clerk in a very attractive hotel; Harold Aiers, who at present spends most of his time in school and has not yet reached a position in the first eleven, will endeavor to imitate Sir Henry Irving in the part of a page with any amount of lines to put over. He is very keen and is looking forward to playing Hamlet later on. Donne is also in the cast. He has quite a big part. He tells me that he hasn't the slightest idea just what it is all about but he will play it if he dies in the attempt.

* * *

DONNE TALKS

As a matter of fact I have been rather mystified by two preliminary paragraphs in the press regarding 'Good Gracious Annabelle' and finding Miss Tempest and Graham Browne inclined to put me off with vague generalities I thought I might get something definite from Mr. Donne who is playing one of the leading parts in it.

After considerable search I found him in room 37 of a local caravanserai deep in discussion with one known as G. B. over the forthcoming production of "Twelth Night."

"No, no, old chap," he was saying, "I can't say that worm in the bud stuff, can't I be the sailor Johnny?" "The Worm in the bud stuff," said G. B., "is Viola's and have I got a lady for that—no I want you for Sir Andrew." My entrance put an end to the argument, but on my requesting Donne for a simple account of the plot of Annabelle he buried his head in his hands for a minute—when he looked up his face was grey and worn, "I'm hanged if I know what it is about.

"Graham Browne keeps telling me the most involved things and it gets worse and worse; he then imitates someone and says 'This is Jarry—he isn't here today—' then Roger Barry comes on as himself for a minute or two and suddenly begins to talk quickly and nervously—'I'm Annabelle now you know' he says. One clear fact is that I have no money, nor has anyone else as far as I can see except the two millionaires, and one of these is drunk most of the time. Instead of a will there is a long lost beard and Annabelle is somehow or other a cook. She was a lady when I first met her. 'If the two are incompatible I am not,' she says when accused of being the latter.

"It is hot weather, but for some reason or other I am taken to the kitchen and return on the arm of a bibulous cook. In the third act I have a scene with Miss Tempest and Graham Browne and what it is about I have not the remotest idea. They have each very kindly taken me aside and explained it several times but as the explanations differ on each occasion and as each has an entirely different theory about the play my state of bewilderment is only aggravated.

"Burman is quite happy, he knows his lines and says most of them and he has a pretty girl to take him on and off. He just revels. Harold Aiers is learning to smile and Laurie Smith is quite professional as the Hotel Clerk. He is buying a fountain pen and takes rooms daily at all of the local hotels to study the manner.

"They are all right, they have not got to know the plot. Miss Tempest is very kind and helps me no end—she has not turned up to one rehearsal yet—but I cannot forget Roger Barry's imitation of her. Well, never mind.

"Graham Browne is flippant and imitates everybody so there is no manner of help to be had there. I must just rely on Miss Tempest. She is ripping but awfully fussy about little things you would not think mattered. I think that is all—you ought to have a pretty good idea of the thing by now if you have any imagination."

As I closed the door I heard him say: "I say, G.B., couldn't I play a very old man." Poor Donne, he is quite broken by the strain and at one moment I thought he was going ruffle his hair.

HUMPHREY BISHOP

The Humphrey Bishop Company opened their season at the Olympic Theater on Friday night. It is a pity that they had to arrive here just when Miss Tempest was at the height of her deserved popularity but with players traveling around the world it is really wonderful that they do not clash more often. Of course there is no comparison whatever between the two companies in just the same way as there is nothing to compare between the joint and the dessert. We all agree that both joint and dessert are good and very necessary to a proper dinner. Well let us say that Miss Tempest provides the very digestible joint, then Bishop comes along and gives us a dessert that is both pleasing and palatable.

I had the pleasure of seeing the Humphrey Bishop show on Friday night and the features are fine voices and versatility. Take Miss Edwards for instance. She is a brilliant little pianist, I believe she comes from Australia, she conducts the orchestra with a magnetism that pulls the best out of them, she sings and then you find her popping into the chorus and putting any amount of abandonment into the ensemble business. So it is with the rest.

Again there is Robert Roberts. The first time I heard of this good looking young fellow was when he was playing in Miss Horniman's company at the Gaiety Theater, Manchester. He is a clever lad. He can do a whole lot of things. He juggled on Friday night and juggled mighty well. As a matter of fact I am sure that is only a side line. I want to see him in one of his numbers that will give him scope to show off the histrionic powers that appealed to Miss Horniman. Why did he come touring round this part of the world when he was so well placed in the old country? Say folks, he is very young and wants to see a bit of this part of the sphere. That's all.

There is a tremendous amount of latent power in the company. The more one sees of them the more popular they will become. They went to Mesopotamia to play a fortnight, they did not get away for eleven weeks and so it has been at most of the places they have visited.

The company is full of good things which extend from grand opera to out and out vaudeville. Their program is ambitious but they get away with it. The whole crowd put lots and lots of beans into their business and work hard—and that is why I like them. They deserve generous support.

* * *

The amateurs are now very busy with the production of Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night." To begin with the producer I hear had a great deal of trouble to get a suitable cast. Many of the folk he thought would fit the parts thought that they would not; others who thought they ought to play Hamlet, no matter what the production, had to be convinced that the show was a merry comedy called "Twelfth Night." But now he is quite pleased with the players he has got together. They are one and all enthusiastic and as keen as Keen's keenest mustard. Once again the A.D.C. have got the benefit of Mr Peyton Griffin's experience in the scenery and from what is whispered Mr 'Bill' Armstrong has properties, lights and everything else that is necessary to make the next A.D.C. production a great affair.

America's Hope In Motor Boat Races

"Miss America"

This is Miss America, built by Chris Smith, of Algonac, Mich., to represent America in the international motor boat races for the Harmsworth Trophy next Summer. She is powered with a twelve-cylinder Liberty motor, and in a trial spin did seventy-two miles an hour. She was placed on exhibition at the recent motor boat show in New York.

At The Theaters

Opening tonight at the Apollo Norma Talmadge returns to Shanghai in a new picture which has received numerous flattering advance notices. This is "The Frobation Wife" and is a swift moving drama in six parts. A double program is being given this afternoon at the matinee. This includes a comedy drama called "Impossible Catherine" in which Virginia Pearson is star and a series of new episodes in the serial "Elmo the Mighty."

An exceptional screen picture is to be the feature offering of a program opening tomorrow at the Apollo. This will present Olive Thomas, who became noted as a member of the Ziegfried Follies company. The production is "An Even Break," a Thomas Ince picture. This program will continue through Tuesday and Wednesday.

A final chance to see the most recent of the 'Bab' series, called "Bab's Burglar" is to be afforded at the matinee today at the Victoria. The Bab pictures are a screen dramatisation of Mary Roberts Rhinehart's celebrated "Sub Deb" stories and Marguerite Clark is seen in them. One of Sennett's great productions, a picture called "Doc Sennett's Prescription" is the feature of the Victoria program tonight. It is a picture in which a big troupe of bathing girls are seen in action. The program also includes a Metro production called "The Wager."

At the Isis today Marie Walcamp will be seen in episodes of the serial "The Red Glove" at the matinee and tonight's program will feature Mabel Normand in "Mickey."

Suburban Stakes Won By Corn Sack

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

London, April 21.—The result of the City and Suburban stakes, run today, was Corn Sack (1), Square Measure (2), Furious (3).

Won by a short head. A neck between 2 and 3. Sixteen ran.

Betting 10 to 1 Corn Sack, 10 to 1 Square Measure, 6 to 1 Furious.

Princeton Decides To Number Football Players In Future

Upon recommendation of the football advisory committee, the board of athletic control of Princeton University today voted that hereafter all members of the football teams of Princeton University shall be numbered.

This policy will be maintained no matter what measures may be adopted by opposing teams.

The statement of the board follows:

"In the past Princeton has numbered her football players at different times, but gave up the practice because of the unwillingness of some of her competitors to number their players. The action taken at this time is in recognition of the rights of the public to the fullest possible information concerning the identity of the players.

"Even if the numbering of the players should prove somewhat of a handicap in games with teams which are not numbered, Princeton is quite ready to bear this burden out of consideration for the interests of the patrons of the games."

McGraw Offers G.$70,000 For Hornsby; St. Louis Balks

'Bugs Baer,' With Giants In San Antonio, Also Tells Of Dentist With New York Team

BY "BUGS" BAER

San Antonio, March 4.—Manager John McGraw, of the Giants, has offered seventy thousand certificates for Roger Hornsby of the second division. Branch Ricketty turned the offer down flatter than a set of Class 5A arches. Teacher then offered to throw in his last summer's straw hat and bar privileges of all the New York hotels, but Ricketty is as stubborn as a mule with four hind feet.

Mac is real sour about the affair and is going around with his spirits drooping like a German mark. He is determined to get Hornsby if he has to buy up the State of Missouri and surround him on all four sides like a currant in a cake. Teacher figures that Ricketty is holding out until Saturday, when the United Cigar Stores give double certificates.

The Roush deal is off like a moose's first set of horns. Pat Moran only wanted everything, and Teacher hasn't got that yet. There is a good chance of Teacher grabbing Milt Stock, if you call that a good chance.

In the meantime, Teacher is trying to mold a Rodin statue out of the bunch of putty in camp. Some of the rooks look plenty dangerous. But so does a Plattsburgh training trench.

Bridge work will win the pennant.

"Lefty" Tyler made a great comeback, but left his teeth behind. The stylish improvement in the Cub pitcher is due to the fact that Tyler had all his fangs pulled out like numbers out of a lottery wheel. It's a tough job jerking a left mitter's food gears as they are firmly imbedded in concrete.

GOOD FOR 10 YEARS MORE

But now that his teeth are pasted up in the family album, "Lefty" is good for ten more years in the big league error column. After that, the dentists will yank out Tyler's whole skeleton and "Lefty" will be able to play forever.

Figuring on how cancelling your teeth will improve your batting average, the gratitude of the civilised works is due to Doc Davis. The old Doc was the Kaiser's plain and fancy dentist for twenty years. It's fortunate for us that Doc only loaded the Kaiser's teeth instead of pulling 'em. If the Kaiser's mush had been as empty as the Clown Prince's skull piece, all the world would now be a parking space for limburger hofbrau.

McGraw will send all his scouts out this season looking for dentists instead of pitchers and infielders. He already has Doc Birs, who has been traveling with the works for ten years. The batbag is stuffed with forceps and pliers instead of bats.

McGraw played fox and geese today with the other boys in the neighborhood. He crashed nice, friendly grounders at the infield, and posed in all kinds of directions for the camera men, except sideways. A Winter in Havana has left Teacher without any sideways. He is as plump as the mumps.

FOUR VETERANS ARE MISSING

All the oldtimers are now here except Fletcher, Douglas, Toney and Gonzales. Nobody knows what is detaining Toney this time. Maybe he figures that he doesn't need any practise to miss the plate.

The weather here is the kind you wish for on a weejee board. Led by George Kelly, the rooks are cutting loose like a cross-eyed Chinese gunner trying to shoot Mexican ammunition into a Norwegian blunderbuss. The regulars are wiser. They're saving their wild throws for a crucial series.

If it snows down this way it is a legal holiday and all the banks close. We've heard of snow closing banks before, but only because the bank president was using it. If snow is a holiday, the I. W. W. intends to build its capital right on the North Pole.

The team is getting morning and afternoon practice, and it's marvelous how a rook can carry a heavy meal around the base lines.

San Antonio, March 4.—Manager McGraw put on his rompers for the first time today. Teacher calls for fielding practice in Doc Birs' laughing gas room. If a pinch hitter aint batting so kippy Doc pulls his eye tooth. He immeditely steps into the next one and knocks it sour. A guy with out any eye hooks could knock a quinine pill a mile with a darning needle.

If a Rook is scoffing too much at the trough, Doc pulls his stomach teeth out by the ears. The kid immediately loses his appetite and starts in to bat a million. The pneumogastric nerve is hooked up directly from the eye lamps to the dining room, and short circuiting this nerve has the same effect on the appetite as a blizzard on the telegraph service in the Middle West.

There will be no booting in the Giants' infield this season. The minute an infielder tries to get Joe Stecher's scissors hold on a ground ball, Teacher blows the police whistle and six ambulances pack the client off to the operating divan. Doc Birs slips him a quick powder and amputates his ankle teeth. What could be sweeter?

No chance of the veterans grabbing off Charley Horse with Doc around to drag out their horse teeth. Absolutely no one refusing to sign contracts when Doc handles 'em. Doc pulls out their mule teeth and the stubbornness evaporates like hail stones in Sheol.

Nervousness is another lost art. A guy with a lump in his throat is etherised and his adams' apple is thrown out of the League of Nations. If a pitcher tries to dog it, Doc hauls out his canine teeth. Science conquers brute strength in every game except bridge whist.

With all the fangs extracted from the players, the umpires will live longer and the Pasteur Institute's sales of anti-toxine juice will flop like the German fleet at Scapa Flow.

Many a partly innocent life would have been saved if Doc Birs had perfected his remarkable bicuspid discovery while Jimmy Evers and Clark Griffiths were playing ball. Even now, it looks as if Clark will have to wear a muzzle in addition to all the other improvements.

BALL PLAYERS OUT SUNDAY

First Practice Is Called And Candidates Will Be Tried Out

NEED MORE MEMBERS

Small Enrollment In Club Is Blamed On Both Public And Organisers

The first baseball practice will be held at the Race Course next Sunday afternoon when ambitious candidates for places on the Shanghai nine will be chased through early-season paces by "Billsy" Bills, who has been named temporary captain. The season will be formally opened on Saturday, May 15, when the Shanghai team hopes to meet a nine from one of the American warships scheduled to be in port at the time.

In the meantime the membership committee will renew efforts to reach the 500 goal, some 200 distant; Frank Pomeroy has drafted a constitution for the baseball club, Brad Crow can't duck his transfer to Tientsin, 30 new suits have been ordered and the contract has been let for construction of the grandstand and bleachers.

NEW MEMBERS NEEDED

Now then, to take up the various items.

Less than 300 persons have joined the Club to date. The figure is far below what it should be and the only reasons for the failure to hit the 500 mark already are the failure of some committeemen to push the proposition and the manner in which some of our local sentry greet the committeemen. At the end of this week all membership books will be turned in and it is hoped that the necessary 200 will join before the bell rings.

Arrangements are being made by Doc Downs and his cohorts to build stands to accommodate 700 people. This means that the visitors' stand will be small and much of the space hitherto occupied by "the visitors" is to be made available for the full-fledged-honest-to-goodness-ten-dollar members. The contract has been let for construction of the stands and all are to be six tiers high. As usual the sailors' stand will be along the third base line. The members stand will be behind the plate and well along the first-base line with "the visitors" enjoying the games from right field or thereabouts.

AS TO NEW RULES

Now as to Frank Pomeroy's new set of rules and regulations. Frank has broken all precedents. Ever since the American national game was invented an annual attempt has been made to inject a constitution, with regular bylaws 'neverything into the yearly working of our own respectable baseball organisation. Until Frank was appointed a committee of one nothing happened.

But something has happened now and Frank is sore because the Club Committee is professing the same attitude towards his constitution as the American Senate is towards the peace treaty. One of the Committee even admitted over the phone last night that "article ten" was troublesome.

This and the other articles will probably be passed and accepted before the season opens and the Club will have something on paper to work with at the annual meetings. The rules and regulations will eliminate many of the entertainment features, which feature the annual slamfests but nevertheless a constitution will be something that the Club never had before. For which Mr. Pomroy will be thanked eventually.

SUITS ARE ORDERED

According to Dr. Downs, 36 suits have been ordered by cable and will be here in time for the July Fourth game. The suits are to be grey but will be relieved by the thin green stripe which was the joy of last year's uniforms.

Baseballs are here, a temporary leader has been appointed, the date has been set for the first practice of the season and Bill Chapman has started in study up the new rules. Thus it looks as though the season would get away to a flying start.

And, oh, the press stand will be rebuilt.

But one thing remains. The Club must have 500 members to start the year. Five hundred members assure five thousand dollars in the treasury. If you haven't joined, join!

WATCH ALEXANDER' IS MATTY'S WARNING

Hails Cub Twirler As One Of Greatest Pitchers Baseball Has Developed

By Christy Mathewson

In spite of a year's service in France in the army, the lack of a spring training trip last season, and a month's layoff with a sore arm in the middle of the Summer, Grover Cleveland Alexander tops the list of pitchers in the National League rated by the "earned runs per game" system, which is the fairest for the pitchers. Alex established this record for himself by simple, good, hard work. He's game.

Some years ago, at the Polo Grounds, we were batting against the Phillies, for which team Alexander was pitching one of his most brilliant games. It had gone to the tenth inning. The Giants got a man on third, with only one out, and it looked as though we had the game cinched. Neither side had as yet got a man over the plate.

McGraw saw his chance and sent in Harry McCormick, the best pinch hitter in the country then, to do the mopping up. Without a second's delay Alexander shot a curve toward the plate and Harry promptly smacked out a clean base hit to right field, which sent what appeared to be the winning run over the home plate. Some of the fans and all of the players had started to race off the field when loud shouts from the umpire, Bill Klem, were heard. "Hey, I didn't see that play and it don't go," he was yelling.

We all gathered around Bill and demanded, none too kindly, an explanation. "Just before that ball was pitched," he said. "I turned toward the press box to announce that McCormick was the batter, and I didn't see him make the hit."

Of course we all knew that at that time an umpire who failed to announce a substitute batter was subject to a $10 fine.

"But, Bill," we argued, "15,000 fans saw it and so did the other umpire. Why not ask him?"

"No use," was Klem's ultimatum. "Must see the plays myself, and anyway, I had called time."

NO LUCK ABOUT HIS PITCHING

Of course we were sore, but we had to get back into the game as soon as the field was cleared of arguing spectators. This time McCormick tapped out a grounder to the first baseman, who threw our runner out at the plate. Alex shut us out for four more innings, but as the Phillies also had failed to score, and the game was called on account of darkness, it ended in a tie. While we were dressing in the club-house one of our rookie pitchers remarked: "That guy Alexander sure is a lucky bird."

"You wouldn't think so if you were in there trying to make a base hit off him," retorted Arthur Fletcher, whose batting average had not risen visibly that day.

When Alexander was sold to Chicago there was a lot of speculation as to whether his pitching would bring the pennant to the Windy City. Alex went to war, but Chicago got the 1918 pennant anyway without him. When he returned from France in time to get on the mound for the 1919 season the Cub fans thought they saw another pennant floating from the flagstaff at the National League park. Why that pennant waves to the breeze elsewhere is ancient history now, but a glance at the official averages will show that it was not Alex's fault.

His record of sixteen games won and eleven lost is not so impressive, but it must be remembered that he was out of the game four or five weeks with a sore arm. After a year's layoff and without a Spring training trip the "old soup bone" refused to do all the work required of it. Nevertheless Alex heads the list in the earned-run-per-game record.

NEW RECORDING SYSTEM

This system of rating pitchers may not suit the old-time fans who insist upon knowing who had the best percentage of games won and lost, but it is much fairer to a twirler, especially if his team is way behind in the race. Poor support for a pitcher may lose a game for the team, and under the percentage of games won plan it will hurt his showing unjustly. Take, for example, Babe Adams and Dick Rudolph, who finished fifth and eighth in the list of thirty most effective hurlers. Both are former world's series stars, and the rating method used shows that they are still effective.

There are a great many factors that make Alexander the greatest pitcher of last season, despite the comparatively small number of games he was able to play. On the average, the players on a National League team draw 70 bases on balls in 30 games, and the strikeouts against them are 80. Alexander himself, in 30 games, walked only 38 and struck out 121 men, allowing about six hits per game. These figures are not the best attained by any pitcher, but no other twirler excelled Alex in more than one department. In shutout games he beat them all, with nine to his credit.

Any young pitcher would do well to study Alex's style. His side-arm, almost underhand, delivery is hard to control, but he did not hit a batter last season and made only one wild pitch. Speaking of wild pitches, Rudolph and Woodward are each credited, or discredited, with eleven.

Alexander varies a fast ball, usually low, with a quick-breaking outcurve or a good change of pace. Holding up runners, handling bunts, and studying batters are all departments of the game at which he is a past master. He is one of the first to boost the backstop work of Killifer as a great help to his pitching. I know from experience that a pitcher gains increased confidence from a catcher with whom he has worked a long time.

All the signs are that Alexander is going to be one of the greatest pitchers next year the game has developed. As I said before, he is game. He works for everything he gets. He is serious about his pitching, and he puts his best efforts into every ball he pitches. Give him a good Spring training trip in 1920—and there is no doubt that his wing will be in the best of shape next season—and I just want to say: "Watch him."

GEO. BURNS BEST 'WAITER'

George Burns, the Giants' star outfielder, has the distinction of being the best "waiter" in the National League. In 139 games he obtained 82 passes to the first bag. Nobody else approached him in ability to coax bases on balls from opposing pitchers. "Waiters" sometimes get on the nerves of pitchers. Then, too, they make the twirler pitch oftener and thus do more work. Some managers order the players to pass the first two balls pitched regardless of where they are. Frank Chance was a great one at this game.

Other managers have ordered the players to take two strikes. Of course, once a pitcher gets on to the fact that the opposing batters are passing the first two balls he begins lining them right through the groove.

The great surprise in the figures for 1919 is the fact that Powe of Boston struck out 79 times in 123 contests, and Powell is not a bad hitter, either.

Shanghai Races—Spring Training

Saturday, April 24, 1920.

The stormy and wet weather on Friday night precluded any use of the grass course, but there was a large attendance of owners and others interested in ponies present at the grand stand to take the times of gallops.

The following lotteries were held yesterday, and the favorite stables for each are given below:

Spring Subscription Griffin Stakes.—S. B. M. Bremner (first); Rennika (second); Mailliw and Seth and Middy and Co. (third); Nugget and Gussie (fourth); while David and Levy, Shahmoon and Tedallie were made fifth favorites.

The Griffins Plate.—S. B. M. Bremner and B. D. F. Beith (first favorites); Sky and Hickling (second); J. Gubbay and N. W. Hickling (third); Potts and Hayim and Winsome and Hasty (fourth); Robson (fifth).

The Shanghai Derby.—Potts and Hayim and Winsome and Hasty (first favorites); Belinda (second); J. Gubbay and N. W. Hickling (third); Toeg and Gubbay (fourth).

Champion Sweepstakes.—John Peel (first); Potts and Hayim (second); Winsome and Hasty (third); Henry Morriss (fourth); Campox (fifth).

The Race Club is to be congratulated on the success of their Selling Lotteries, there being a very large number of members and their friends present. The lotteries were very well supported and the bidding for stables very spirited.

With a week only to go before the races, there will be considerably more galloping this week and better ideas of form will be obtained. Readers will be advised from day to day of whatever may happen to alter the standing of favorites.

The time chart for Saturday's gallop is given below.

Pony	Rider	¼ mile	½ mile	¾ mile	1 mile	1¼ miles	1½ miles	1¾ miles	2 miles	Last quarter
Colinton	boy	35.3	1.19.3	1.58.2	2.33	3.03.2	..	..	..	30.2
Silver Streak	boy	39.2	1.17.1	1.56.3	2.35	3.09.2	3.39.3	..	..	30.1
Woodland King	WGC	42.2	1.20.1	1.54.3	2.24.3	(last mile of 1¼)	..	..	..	30
Rouble	boy	41.3	1.25.1	2.07.3	2.44.4	3.15.4	(last 1¼ of 1½)	..	..	31
Pavelek	boy	44	1.24	2.07.1	2.48.1	3.27	3.57	..	..	30
Jock Scott	AJPH	38.3	1.18.2	—	2.31.2	3.02.2	..	..	..	31
Triumph	boy	36.3	1.14	1.48.4	2.23.2	2.54	..	..	..	30.3
Comedy King	WGC	39.3	1.17.2	1.55.2	2.32	3.04.3	3.35.3	..	..	31
Bradbury	SAS	38.1	1.18	1.57	2.31	3.02.1	..	..	..	31.1
Riposte	GW	35	1.11	1.46.2	2.20.2	2.54	3.23	..	..	34
Vindictive	boy						3.28	..	..	34
Exchequer Bill	boy	39.1	1.16	1.47.2	2.18.2	(last mile whole time 3.33.2)				31
The Ptarmigan	WH	39.3	1.16.2	1.53	2.27.2	2.58.2	3.30.2	..	..	32
Play Thing	boy	34	1.10	1.46	2.20	2.51	..	..	..	31
Soft Thing	boy	34	1.07	1.40	2.12		..	..	..	32
Wilson	boy	38.1	1.13.2	1.43.2		(last ¾ of 1¼ whole time 2.55)				30
Spartan King	WGC	36	1.15.2	1.52.1	2.25.2	2.56.4	(last 1¼ of 1½)	..	..	31.2
Tyneside	AJPH	45.3	1.26.1	2.06.1	2.43.2	3.24.2	4.05.2	4.43.1	5.15.4	32.3
Hallow E'en	boy	38.4	1.15.4	1.50.4	2.21.2	(last mile)		..	..	30.3
Rushlight	HEM	39.2	1.19.4	1.57	2.32.3	3.04.3	..	..	..	32
Bydand	JKB	32.3	1.07.3	1.42.3	2.15	2.48.1	..	..	..	33.1
Ross-shire	RMD	45	1.27.3	2.10.2	—	3.27.2	3.59.2	..	..	32
The Merlin	WH	34.4	1.09	1.41.4	2.14	(last mile of 1¼)	(whole time 3.28.2)			32.1
Churchill	boy	37.2	1.17.3	1.56.3	2.30.3	3.01.2	..	..	..	30.4
Tryile II.	boy	36.1	1.15.3	1.50	2.20.2		..	..	..	30.2
Guldborg	WGC	39.4	1.19.1	2.01	2.40	3.13.3	3.44.2	..	..	30.4
Jet	boy	44	1.23.4	2.02.4	2.39	3.13	3.43.4	..	..	30.4
Seabird	JKB	32.4	1.09.2	1.44.4	2.17.4	2.49.3	(last 1¼)	..	..	31.4
Gulfsand	boy	35	1.15	1.52	2.26	2.57.3	..	..	..	31.3
The Eagle	boy	36.3	1.13	1.47.3	2.18.2	(last mile)	(whole time 3.23.3)			30.4
Florina	boy	42.2	1.23.2	2.01.3	2.37	3.08	..	..	..	31
Bolivia	boy	36.2	1.12.2	1.46.3	2.20.3		..	..	..	34
Charing Cross	boy				2.20.3		..	..	..	34
Naughty Thing	boy	38	1.13	1.56	2.32	3.04	..	..	..	32
Haughty Thing	boy					3.04	..	..	..	32
Barlin	WGC	42	1.21	1.58.1	2.30.3		..	..	..	32.2
The Hawk	boy	41.4	1.20.2	1.57.4	2.30.2		..	..	..	32.3
The Dandy Bird	JKB	33.2	1.05	1.40.3	2.17.2	2.53.4	3.30.3	..	..	36.4
Langaza	boy	38.4	1.13.1	1.50.3	2.27.2	2.59.4	3.32.2	..	..	32.3
Dinty Moore	RMD	39.2	1.16.1	1.51.2	2.26		..	..	..	34.3
Wild Irishman	boy	37	1.16	1.50	2.21		..	..	..	31
Wild Englishman	boy	37	1.12	1.44			..	..	..	32

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Bowdoin Has Baseball Bat Used 59 Years Ago

Bowdoin College has come into possession of the baseball bat, long in the keeping of the Maine Historical Society, which was used fifty-nine years ago in the first game ever played between that college and an outside team. The old bat, made of spruce on the very day of the game, is about the size of bats still in use, and if the college had won the game would doubtless have remained ever since in a collegiate atmosphere.

But the Sunrise team, made up of boys from the town of Brunswick, defeated the collegians, in that day of long scores, to the tune of 48 to 42, and the bat, inscribed with the names of all the players, went to the winners. Later they gave it to the historical society which now presents it to the college. But in 1860 no one of the players could have foreseen a time when what is said to be the oldest baseball bat in the country would be an object national interest.

Railway Engineers Want Series Here

The American Railway Engineers from Harbin have organised a nine and want a series here after a trip to Tientsin. But the locals will not be in shape for any series as the stands can not be erected until after the Race meeting. So a telegram was sent to Harbin last night stating that the series was impossible so early in the season.

CAPTAIN SPITZEL GOES

Capt. Adolph Spitzel, representative of the Shanghai Life Insurance Company at Manila is sailing this morning on the Pacific Mail Liner Colombia for the United States. As a member of the Philippines Democratic Committee he is a delegate to the national Democratic convention that is to be held in San Francisco in June.

E. O. DRAKE SAILS

Mr. E. O. Drake of the British American Tobacco Company will leave tomorrow morning on the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Liner Empress of Russia for Hongkong where he is to take charge of B.A.T. interests in the southern district.

SPRING REGATTA TRAINING BEGINS

(Continued from Page 1)

that all who have been up to Henli cannot do without.

It is as yet too early to say anything about the form shown by crews as it has been already stated that the crews are not definitely fixed and men are being shifted about in the boats until a satisfactory arrangement is worked out.

As far as present indications show, Ericson or Haskell will stroke the American eight and four. Shelton the English crews and Wilson the Scotch crews. All four are comparatively experienced oars and have rowed in many successful races.

SAILORS BALL POSTPONED

Owing to the change in itinerary and delay in arrival here of the U. S. S. Cruiser South Dakota the dance planned for Monday, April 26 for the sailors in port to be given by the ladies of the American Woman's Club, has been postponed until further notice.

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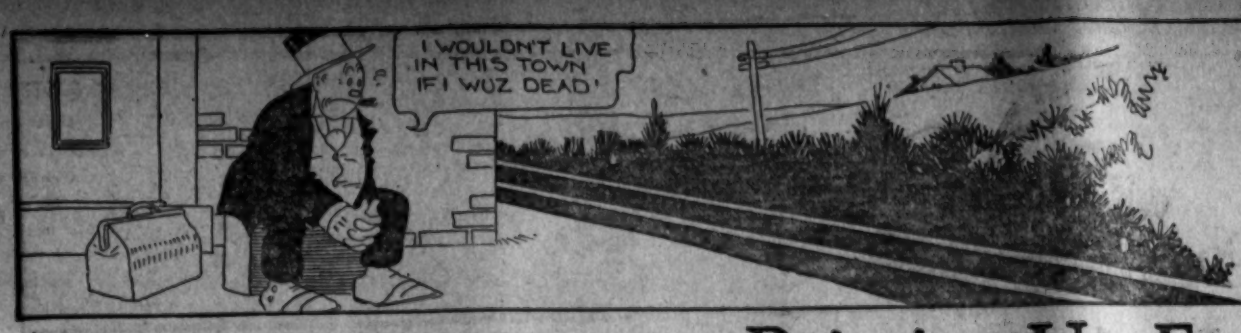
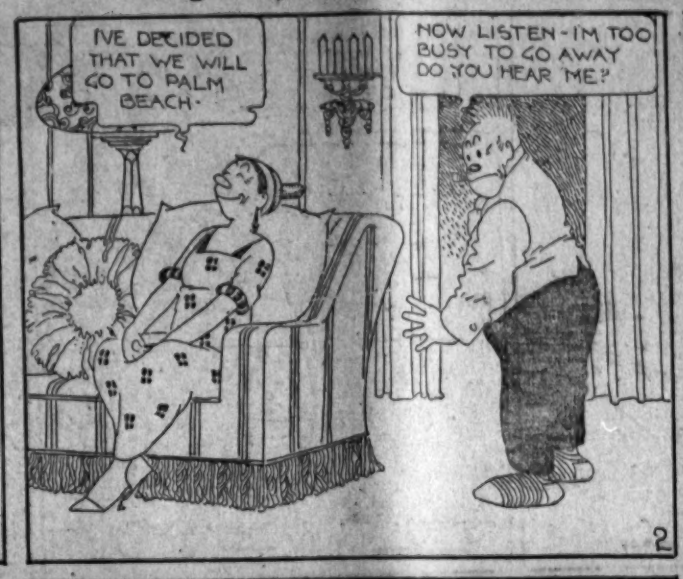
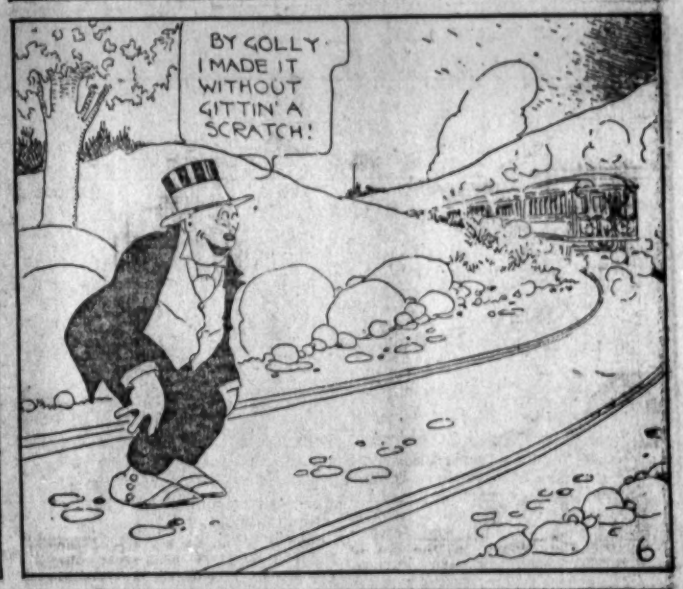


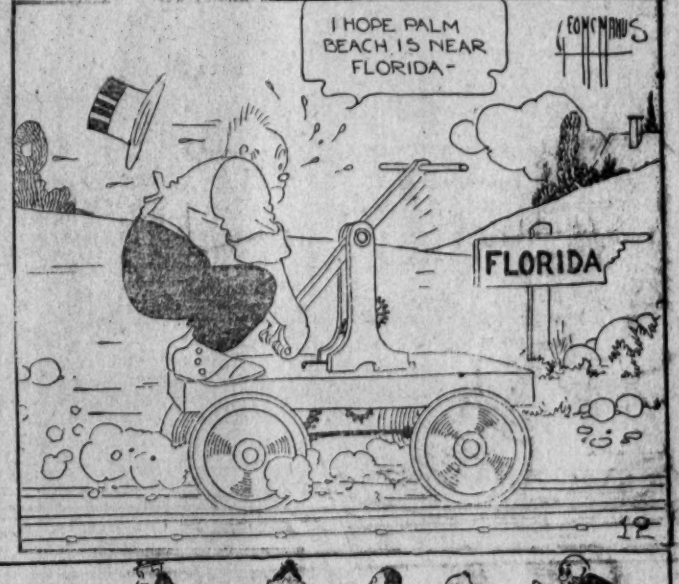
Comic Picture Section

Sunday, April 25th, 1920

Bringing Up Father







Little Jimmy

1. YEP, IT'S A BROKEN SPRING I CAN'T POSSIBLY FIX IT, JIMMY YOU'LL HAVE TO HIKE TO THE GARAGE IN THE LITTLE TOWN WE JUST PASSED AND TELL THEM TO SEND OUT A REPAIR CAR."
RED DOG GARAGE ½ MILE

2.

3. "HI KID. FILL THIS WITH WATER FER ME OVER AT THAT FAUCET!"

4. "YER A GOOD KID! NOW STICK 'ROUND AN' MEBBY I'LL FIND SUMPIN' ELSE USEFUL FER YUH TO TACKLE."

5. "JUAN FRANCISO JOSE RAMIREZ COME OUTA JAIL I WANTA SCRUB IT OUT!"
"MEESTER SHERIFF I WEEL NOT! I KNOW MY RIGHTS!"

6.

7.

8. "DIS BES' JAIL I BEEN IN AN' I EENSIST TO BE RETURN TO HEEM!"
"YOU SHET UP ER I'LL NEVER LET YUH BACK IN!"
"COME IN KID YUH KIN HELP ME SOME MORE!"

AND IN THE MEAN TIME

9. "DO YOU REALIZE IT'S TWO HOURS SINCE THAT KID STARTED OUT? WE'VE BOTH GOT TO LEAVE THE CAR AND FIND HIM."
RED DOG GARAGE ½ MILE

10. "AW MEESTER SHERIFF MAKE GOOD FELLER OF YOURSELF AN' LET POOR JUAN BACK EEN!"
"THAT SOUNDS FUNNY LETS SEE WHAT IT'S ALL ABOUT!"

11.

12. "HEY, MEESTER SHERIFFS I'M GON' BACK EENTO MY JAIL AN' PLEASE TO MAKE QUIT DEES TALKIN' RACKET I WEESH MY SIESTA!"
"Y'SEE MADAM HE WUZN'T RIGHTLY IN THE JAIL HE WUZ JEST HELPIN'"
"MAMMA WHAT MAKES YOU LOOK SO FUNNY?"
"DOCTOR-ER-IT'S SHOCK I THINK!"
"FLIGHTY HEY?"

SWINNERTON